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THE MARKET REPORTER

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY 3, 1920. VOL. 2, NO. 1.

KANSAS CITY GATEWAY FOR SOUTHWEST PRODUCE.

Takes 5,100 Cars of Leading Fruits and Vegetables Yearly—Receipts and Supply Sources Reviewed.

Exclusive of the home-grown supply of fruits and vegetables, for which no accurate information is available, the Kansas City market district unloaded approximately 20,300 cars of apples, peaches, cantaloupes, cabbages, onions, white potatoes, strawberries, and tomatoes during the years 1916 to 1919, inclusive, or a yearly average of about 5,100 cars, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets.

This quantity represents about 1.6 per cent of the total quantity reported as having been shipped to all markets during the past four years. The accompanying table will give details as to the sources of Kansas City's supplies of these commodities.

Vegetable Receipts 70 Per Cent.

The takings of fruit at this market during the past four years were approximately 6,000 cars, or 30 per cent of the total quantity received while the takings of vegetables for the same period totaled about 14,300 cars, or 70 per cent. The number of cars of these commodities received at any market is necessarily influenced by the quantity of home-grown stock which may be available. However, at this market the statistics do not show that the war-time campaign for intensive home gardening affected the receipts of white potatoes, cabbages, onions, and tomatoes, which commodities would probably be affected most by such a campaign. During 1916 the total receipts of these four commodities was 3,538 cars, as compared with 3,593 cars in 1917, with 3,756 cars in 1918, and with 3,461 cars in 1919.

Potatoes and Apples Lead.

The quantity of white potatoes received for consumption in the Kansas City market district represents about 50 per cent of the total quantity of the eight commodities covered by this article. It is probable, however, that many of these cars represent seed stock from the South and include some cars diverted to other markets.

The receipts have been fairly constant during the past four years. Minnesota and North Dakota appear to be the chief sources of supply, with Nebraska, Colorado, and Idaho following their lead in the order named. The natural inference is that if these States have a short crop of potatoes in 1920, increased quantities may be safely shipped to Kansas City by holders in Nebraska, Colorado, and Idaho.

(Continued on page 9.)

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

No better reflection of the depressed condition of the wool market can be found, perhaps, than the wool import figures for May, the lowest since November, 1917 (p. 5).

The unusually high prices for oats continued throughout the week under review with September futures setting a new record. It is expected that these prices will attract a large movement marketwards after harvest. In that event the shortage or sufficiency of cars at that time will, no doubt, be a price factor (p. 11).

The first shipments of new crop wheat have been marketed. At Fort Worth on June 21 the new crop sold for $2.80. If cars can be secured the movement to market should be rapid. Increased receipts of corn are reported, with prices yielding somewhat to pressure (p. 11).

Fresh meats took some unexpected turns during the past week, best beef going higher along with pork, while lamb, mutton, and veal prices showed wide fluctuations. Increased receipts of grass cattle caused lower prices on this class of stock, while finished corn-feds sold higher. Hogs went up above $16 (pp. 2 and 3).

Butter and cheese markets were steady. A heavier into-storage movement of butter was noted. Cheese was in active demand (p. —).

Fruits and vegetables showed little change. A slight upward trend was registered by cabbage and watermelons, while slight declines were made by cantaloupes and tomatoes (p. 7).

Continued light demand caused declines on all kinds of hay. Feed markets were likewise dull, with prices falling off. There is an excellent demand for dried beet pulp. In fact, the domestic supply has been exhausted (p. 12).

Wool Consumption Declines in May.

Textile mills in the United States consumed 58,600,000 pounds of wool, grease basis, in May, 1920, as against 52,000,000 pounds the corresponding month last year. The figures are low in comparison with the two preceding months, April, 66,900,000 pounds and March, 67,900,000 pounds, and are far under May, 1918, a war month, when 74,600,000 pounds were used.

A comparison of the relative consumption of the different grades with figures for preceding months shows a slight fluctuation, most marked in the three-eighths blood grade. The percentages for May are: fine, 30.5 per cent; one-half blood, 16.2 per cent; three-eighths blood, 16.7 per cent; and one-fourth blood, 20.8 per cent. January consumption ran 33 per cent fine and 17 per cent three-eighths blood, while April's figures were 29.4 per cent fine and 20.4 per cent three-eighths blood.

Monthly table showing details of May wool consumption, page 4.

POTATO SHIPMENTS FOR 1919 REACH 177,000 CARS.

Carlots for Past Four Years Total 362 Million Bushels—Ten City Markets Take One-third of Crop.

White potatoes are a leading item in the diet of the American people as shown by the fact that during the past four calendar years about 603,000 cars were reported shipped to the various markets of the country, an average of 150,750 cars per year. This four-year total is not far from one-third of the combined shipments of all leading domestic fruits and vegetables.

Of this number approximately 215,000 cars, or 36 per cent, entered into consumption at 10 representative city markets. In terms of bushels and using as a basis a carload average of 600 bushels, the total car-lot shipments of white potatoes for the four years represent approximately 362,000,000 bushels, and the quantity which entered into consumption at these 10 markets was 129,000,000 bushels, not including important miscellaneous receipts by wagons and trucks.

New York Took Over One-Third.

During 1919 approximately 54,500 cars entered into consumption at these 10 markets, as compared with 53,700 cars in 1918, with 50,900 cars in 1917, and with 55,900 cars in 1916, a yearly average of about 53,750 cars. Of this number New York City took about 19,700 cars, or 37 per cent, while Chicago followed with an average of 11,590, or about 21 per cent. Philadelphia, with three times as many inhabitants, took practically the same number of carloads as Pittsburgh, the former having taken an average of 6,875 cars, and the latter 6,589 cars. This is explained in part by the fact that Philadelphia is not entirely dependent upon car-lot shipments from more or less distant points for her supply of white potatoes, large quantities being grown in near-by areas and recorded as home-grown stock. Pittsburgh is also a center of reshipment to near-by cities and towns.

Mostly to Adjacent Markets.

The originating States in the table of unloads for the four years have been arranged in geographical order, and it will be seen that the eastern cities, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, receive the major portion of their supply from the comparatively near-by States of Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas,

(Continued on page 8.)

LIVE STOCK

GRASS CATTLE SELL LOWER AS SUPPLY INCREASES.

Live Stock Price Range Widens—Hogs go Above $16.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Receipts of live stock at 10 markets for the week ending June 26 totaled about 192,300 cattle, 536,500 hogs and 151,400 sheep, compared with 183,800 cattle, 548,900 hogs, and 166,400 sheep the week previous and 173,400 cattle, 588,200 hogs, and 216,400 sheep the corresponding week one year ago. Receipts at Chicago for the week were 54,363 cattle, 168,667 hogs, and 55,979 sheep, against 57,365 cattle, 161,522 hogs, and 62,642 sheep the week previous.

Cattle.—Readjustment of prices to a summer basis, meaning wider spreads, discriminating against grassy and low-dressing stock, and the paying of substantial premiums in finished, corn-fed classes featured the week's trading. While receipts exceeded somewhat the marketings of the week previous, Chicago was the one western market with a sizable supply of corn-fed cattle of quality, liberal supplies of southwestern grass stuff appearing at East St. Louis and Kansas City and more grassy stuff making its appearance at all points. The opening session of the week found a liberal supply at Chicago and in the aggregate at other points, and the price trend was sharply lower, but trade conditions improved from sellers' standpoint under more moderate marketings subsequent to Monday, especially where well conditioned, corn-fed cattle were concerned. The latter finished the week on a higher level of prices at most points than at the close of the week previous, with the bulk of the desirable fat steers selling at the close on the Chicago market at the season's best rates and the top touching the highest pinnacle since mid-January.

Low-grade grass stuff, on the other hand, showed irregular declines for the week at all points, everything on the canner, cutter, and low-grade, killing cattle line that came into competition with southwestern grass stock suffering declines. The widening of the price range is indicated by sales at Chicago during the week of canner steers in load lots down around $6, and of canner cows at $4 and below at Chicago and Missouri River markets, compared with a $17.25 top on prime heavy steers at Chicago and a sale of long yearlings at this figure at Kansas City. Most of the beef-steer supply at Chicago sold

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, June 25.

	June 25.	June 18.	May 28.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 av.	*$35.00-37.50*	$35.50-37.00	$34.00-37.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 av.	*38.00-40.50*	37.50-39.00	36.75-39.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 av.	*22.00-24.50*	21.50-25.00	22.00-25.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 av.	*39.00-40.50*	40.00-40.50	39.00-40.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 av.	*50.00-51.00*	50.00-51.00	50.00-51.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 av.	*21.50-22.50*	21.50-22.25	21.00-23.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 av.	*17.50-18.25*	18.25-18.50	17.50-19.00
Pure lard, tierces	*22.50-23.50*	22.50-23.50	22.25-23.25
Compound lard, tierces	*21.00-22.00*	21.00-22.50	22.00-23.50

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	June 29.	June 22.	June 29.	June 29.	June 29.
HOGS.					
Top	$16.50	$16.00	$16.50	$15.90	$15.90
Bulk of sales	$14.40-16.35	$14.80-15.90	$16.25-16.45	$15.25-15.60	$14.35-15.50
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.75-16.20	14.85-15.80	15.50-16.00	15.30-15.75	14.25-15.25
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	15.80-16.50	15.60-16.00	16.00-16.50	15.20-15.90	14.75-15.90
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.60-16.50	15.40-16.00	15.50-16.50	14.50-15.65	15.00-15.90
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	14.50-16.15	14.15-15.80	15.10-16.25		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.60-14.65	13.85-14.75	13.50-13.75	14.00-14.25	14.00-14.25
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.15-13.60	13.35-13.85	13.00-13.50	13.50-13.75	13.75-14.00
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	12.75-15.00	12.00-14.50	11.75-15.25		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice			11.50-14.75	11.00-13.75	11.50-14.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	16.25-17.10	15.90-17.00	16.75-17.00	14.85-16.65	15.75-16.50
Good	15.50-16.25	14.75-15.90	15.00-16.75	13.60-14.80	14.25-15.75
Medium	13.50-15.50	13.00-14.75	12.00-15.00	12.15-13.50	13.25-14.25
Common	11.25-13.50	11.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.10	11.75-13.25
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.25-17.10	16.00-17.00	16.50-17.00	14.90-16.85	15.75-16.65
Good	15.50-16.25	14.75-16.00	15.00-16.50	13.50-14.85	14.00-15.75
Medium	13.50-15.50	13.00-14.75	12.00-15.00	11.35-13.40	12.50-14.00
Common	11.00-13.50	10.85-13.00	9.50-12.00	9.00-11.35	10.00-12.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.00-15.00	7.00-14.25	7.50-15.75	6.60-13.65	7.00-13.50
Cows, common-choice	6.85-13.00	7.00-12.50	7.00-10.00	6.00-11.35	6.50-12.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.50-12.50	7.40-12.25	6.25-10.00	6.00-10.35	6.00-11.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.00- 6.75	4.25- 7.00	3.75- 6.75	3.50- 6.00	3.50- 6.50
Canner steers	5.50- 8.00	5.75- 8.00	4.00- 7.00	5.25- 7.00	5.00- 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	12.75-13.75	13.00-14.75	10.00-13.00	9.00-12.50	11.50-12.50
Heavy weights, common-choice	6.25-12.50	7.00-13.25	7.50-12.00	6.00-11.50	6.00-11.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.75-12.00	9.75-12.00	9.50-11.50	9.00-12.10	9.25-11.00
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.50-11.75	9.50-11.75	9.00-11.50	9.25-11.75	8.75-10.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.25-11.50	9.25-11.50	7.50-10.50	9.00-11.50	8.00-10.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.00-11.50	7.00-11.50	6.50-10.50	6.00-11.00	7.00-10.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	6.00- 8.50	6.00- 8.50	5.00- 8.00	5.00- 8.25	5.00- 8.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50- 9.50
Common and medium	7.25- 9.00	7.25- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 7.25	6.00- 7.50
SHEEP.					
Lamb:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	14.00-17.50	13.50-17.00	14.00-16.00	11.25-16.00	13.75-16.40
Culls and common	10.50-13.50	11.00-13.50	7.50-13.75	7.00-11.00	10.00-13.50
Feeder lambs	10.50-14.00	10.00-14.25		9.00-12.00	10.50-13.25
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	11.50-15.75	10.50-14.50		9.75-13.75	10.75-14.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00-10.50	6.50- 9.50		6.75- 9.25	6.75-10.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.75- 8.75	5.25- 7.75	6.00- 7.00	5.25- 7.25	5.75- 7.75
Culls and common	3.50- 5.50	3.00- 5.25	3.00- 5.75	2.75- 5.00	2.50- 5.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	7.00-11.00		6.00- 9.00	7.00-11.00	

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 29.	June 22.	June 1.	June 29.	June 22.	June 1.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$25.00-27.00	$25.00-27.00	$21.00-22.00			
Good	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	19.50-21.00	$26.00-28.00	$27.00-29.00	$18.00-19.00
Medium	22.00-23.50	22.00-23.50	18.00-19.50	23.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	16.00-17.00
Common	18.00-21.50	20.00-21.50	16.50-17.50	14.00-20.00	23.00-25.00	14.00-15.00
Cows—						
Good	20.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	17.50-18.50		22.00-24.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.50	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	13.00-14.00
Common	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-18.00		12.00-13.00
Bulls—						
Good						
Medium					18.00-20.00	13.50-14.00
Common	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.50	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	14.50-16.00	12.00-13.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring		34.00-36.00	32.00-34.00		30.00-32.00	34.00-36.00
Choice	32.00-34.00	32.00-33.00	30.00-32.00	32.00-34.00	28.00-30.00	30.00-32.00
Good	29.00-31.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	28.00-30.00
Medium	26.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-24.00	25.00-26.00
Common	22.00-25.00	24.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	23.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	21.00-23.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-17.00
Common	12.00-14.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	12.00-16.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00
Good	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00
Common	17.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	14.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	29.00-31.00	27.00-29.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-29.00
10-12 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-28.00
12-14 lbs. average	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00
14 lbs., over	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain						
Skinned	20.00-22.00	19.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-23.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00		
6-8 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-22.00
8 lbs., over	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00			
Butts—						
Boneless				28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	
Boston style	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-24.00

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RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending June 26.

Market.	CATTLE AND CALVES.			HOGS.			SHEEP.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	71,912	24,931	46,981	168,670	49,746	118,924	55,979	6,173	49,806
East St. Louis	36,045	16,163	23,446	57,373	21,491	57,410	21,973	7,497	18,388
Indianapolis	12,300	7,146	4,931	58,090	30,596	26,896	2,219	1,321	578
Kansas City	44,760	22,707	23,423	40,358	9,358	31,157	27,872	12,644	25,608
Oklahoma City	6,773	1,799	5,555	5,160	1,050	4,884	2	351	15
Omaha	25,768	7,263	18,505	63,448	16,052	47,396	25,417	12,167	13,250
St. Joseph [1]	12,368	4,168	9,821	39,568	6,846	32,791	8,701	1,344	7,940
St. Paul	21,166	7,188	13,468	42,531	2,193	41,190	4,494	1,153	1,184
Sioux City	10,527	5,885	5,380	49,127	25,219	24,302	1,111	1,438	566
Wichita [1]	3,792	2,256	1,670	11,246	75	4,970	185	.....	172
Total	*245,411*	*99,506*	*153,180*	*535,571*	*162,626*	*389,920*	*147,953*	*44,088*	*117,507*
Previous week	261,224	91,315	155,711	544,699	137,491	413,534	175,954	31,679	135,035

[1] Week ending Friday, June 25.

from $13.75 to $16.60 while at the three "river" markets under review bulk of native steers sold around $12 to $15.50, quality being of plainer average.

Approximately 500 carloads of Texas cattle were in the quarantine division at East St. Louis during the week and several large strings of southwestern cattle were in the native division there. Texas steers sold on that market at a range of from $8.65 to $12 and steer sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City were made at from $8 to $12.40, the bulk at $9.25 to $11.75. An adequate supply of cheaper grades of cattle is indicated for the near future, as the Texas movement will be followed by Oklahoma and southern Kansas grassers and by pasture cattle from other sections. The stringency of the money market may swell the market-ward movement of such stock to larger volume than would otherwise be the case. During the summer months, however, a comparatively light supply of long-fed cattle is indicated. Eastern winter-fed cattle have been closely marketed and Virginia grazers with favorable pasture conditions are showing no disposition to market supplies prematurely. The northwestern beef round-up will not be well under way until August and packers will miss the crop of distillery cattle on which they have been accustomed to rely during the July-August period.

The trade on butcher she stock followed much the same course as the steer market during the week, declining on the lower grade stuff and strengthening materially toward the week-end on good and choice corn-fed kinds. The sluggish condition of the hide market had its influence on the trade on the lower grade stuff, while a healthy, beef market warranted killers' activity on the market for good, beef cows and heifers. Large numbers of canning and cutting cows sold around the market circuit at $4 to $6 and matched against not infrequent sales of choice, heavy, kosher cows up to $13, and even higher at Chicago, and sales of ripe, dry lot, heifer yearlings on up to $15 and above, Kansas City reporting heifer yearlings in load lots as high as $16.50.

In the bull trade, fat, handy-weight, butcher grades were favorites and commanded strong premiums over other kinds, the market declining unevenly but severely on light bulls of canner, stocker, and cheap bologna grades. Canner calves also worked lower at most points with grassy stock suffering severely at East St. Louis and Omaha particularly.

All stock and feeding cattle, barring fleshy, near-beef feeders, continued to sell on a down-going market. Country call lacked breadth, investment demand being curtailed by uncertainty as to the market

(Continued on page 4.)

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, June 25.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,983	338	6,305
East St. Louis	2,475	305	2,146
Fort Worth	4,124	69	1,102
Indianapolis	1,739	941	349
Kansas City	9,973	1,344	8,730
Oklahoma City	1,195	378	.....
Omaha	3,851	.....	7,435
St. Joseph	2,155	163	830
St. Paul	5,646	1,588	498
Sioux City	2,421	566	1,438
Total	*41,565*	*5,692*	*28,833*
Previous week	30,579	6,416	14,436
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	.....	262
Arizona	.....	69	.....
Delaware	30	.....	.....
Illinois	6,486	716	3,156
Indiana	3,053	941	1,131
Iowa	6,166	1,559	7,506
Kansas	3,269	136	1,338
Kentucky	979	.....	412
Louisiana	92	.....	.....
Maryland	94	.....	.....
Michigan	1,658	124	2,538
Minnesota	2,167	630	221
Missouri	4,739	435	6,663
Montana	71	.....	.....
Nebraska	2,758	126	2,295
New York	734	.....	.....
North Dakota	39	.....	.....
Ohio	1,170	.....	1,149
Oklahoma	1,294	378	352
Pennsylvania	194	.....	.....
South Dakota	84	150	.....
Tennessee	4	.....	128
Texas	4,075	.....	750
Virginia	30	.....	209
West Virginia	76	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2,300	428	723
Canada	3	.....	.....
Total	41,565	5,692	28,833

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending June 26.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	243	$15.00	202	$15.56	211	$14.98	238	$14.21
Tues	236	15.40	191	15.61	210	15.31	252	14.52
Wed	246	15.19	200	15.60	223	15.23	250	14.84
Thurs	252	14.97	206	15.72	213	15.09	250	14.51
Fri	245	14.98	201	15.56	209	15.00	257	14.28
Sat	261	14.80	217	15.59	241	15.36	246	14.40
Average:								
This wk.	*246*	*15.06*	*201*	*15.59*	*214*	*15.14*	*248*	*14.46*
Last wk	242	14.85	202	15.29	211	14.76	246	14.33
4 weeks ago	240	14.07	198	14.22	214	13.83	247	13.26

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

BEST BEEF AND PORK SELL FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Lamb and Mutton Unsettled—Veal Declines at Philadelphia and Boston.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

With supplies of fresh meats at all markets during week ending June 26 considerably reduced, Monday's opening prices were unevenly higher than the close of the previous week. In the face of a generally slow demand sellers were able to hold prices firm at the advance until after midweek, when sharp and irregular declines marked the week-end trading. Local strikes at New York and Philadelphia early in the week temporarily interrupted the prompt switching of cars from yards to unloading docks.

Beef.—The bulk of the week's trading in beef was handled at prices materially higher than the previous week. Following Monday's sharp advances additional gains were made at the eastern markets during the first half of the week, which was followed on Thursday and Friday by a general weakness and sharp declines on all lower grades. Chicago held steady to firm at Monday's advance while supplies were regulated in line with the demand. Compared with the previous week's high point, Boston advanced $4, New York $3, Philadelphia $1, and Chicago $1. Boston lost $1 of the advance on Friday with all grades affected. New York weakened on low-grade steers late in the week and lost $1 with week-end quotations at other markets unchanged, but with closing conditions weak. The limited offerings of good cow beef were sold on a generally strong market. The light and irregular receipts of bulls were barely sufficient to create a market, and sales were made at a wide range of prices and unevenly higher than the previous week. Kosher beef prices, accompanied by a fairly regular demand, were pushed to higher levels under a steady demand.

Lamb.—Lamb markets were influenced by local conditions, and prices at the several markets showed wide fluctuations. The offerings of New Zealand frozen lambs were in demand at prices steady with the previous week. The range of prices on domestic lambs at Chicago showed no material change during the past two weeks, while eastern markets were unsettled and prices fluctuated. During the week under review, Boston declined $4, Philadelphia declined $5, and New York advanced unevenly $1 to $3.

Mutton.—Barring New York, eastern mutton markets were weak and unsettled, with closing prices $3 lower at Philadelphia and unevenly $1 to $3 lower at Boston. The midweek upturn in prices at New York which continued during the remainder of the week resulted in uneven advances ranging from $2 on common to $7 on good medium weight wether mutton. Conditions at Chicago were steady and prices unchanged, with good mutton at close in demand at materially higher figures.

Veal.—Comparing the trend of veal prices during the week, the steady conditions of New York and Chicago markets were in marked contrast to the other two markets; daily declines at Philadelphia and Boston were the rule, with closing prices at the former $4 lower than Monday and the latter $1 lower.

Pork.—Pork markets both East and West seemed to take on more life, and the general upward trend of prices resulted in total advances for the week ranging from $1 at the eastern markets to $2 at Chicago on practically all cuts, with light average loins showing greater advances. A slight weakness at Boston caused a decline of $1 on fresh picnics.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 3.)

future and by the tight money situtation. Declines ranged from 25 to 50 cents on the bulk of supplies at Chicago and Kansas City, up to 50 cents to $1 at Omaha and East St. Louis. Many common stock steers sold at "River" markets down to $6 to $6.50, and bulk of fair to good kinds from $7.50 to $9.50 at the markets under review. Few heavy, fleshy feeders found the country outlet, killer competition holding such kinds above the limits to which most finishers would go. A few sappy Kansas grass cattle of near-beef grade went to the country however, from Kansas City for a short feed from $12 upward.

Hogs.—The appearance of the $16 hog at Chicago and East St. Louis after an absence of two months featured the week's trading. The price pendulum swung moderately, but at the week end all hogs except some of the more common grades at Chicago and Omaha were higher than a week previous. A broad shipping demand for the better grade hogs of all weights and for pigs again prevailed at Chicago which had high price of the week at $16.20 on Wednesday. Closing top there at $16.15 was 30 cents higher than previous Saturday while bulk of sales at $14.30 to $16 compared with a $14.50 to $15.70 bulk the preceding Saturday, the price range having widened. Closing top at East St. Louis of $16 was only 5 cents higher but bulk of sales gained 10 to 25 cents, while Omaha's closing top of $15.65 was 40 cents higher but bulk of sales were steady to 15 cents lower than previous Saturday. Kansas City registered $15.50 as closing top, which was a quarter higher, and bulk of sales advanced 15 to 25 cents over Saturday previous. At all of the four markets under review the better grades advanced most and commanded a higher premium than heretofore this summer over the unfinished and grassy kinds, choice light and butcher hogs asserting supremacy as the proportion of packing and grassy stock increased.

Sheep.—Total supply at 10 markets for the week was about 10 per cent less than the week previous and the general trend of prices was upward. At Chicago, packers received about 11,000 fewer directs from other markets than the week previous. Bulk of the supply on sale was native stock at all markets under review except Omaha where Idaho and Oregon lambs predominated. Liberal sorting was usually made where best prices were obtained, culls and common kinds selling from $5 to $8 per 100 pounds below top prices.

Advances on lambs ranged from 50 to 75 cents at Omaha to mostly $1 at Chicago. Sheep markets were very uneven. Prices ranged from steady to 50 cents lower at Kansas City, to 50 cents to $1 higher at Chicago. The first of the week choice Nevada lambs brought $16.25 at Omaha, and very good Idaho lambs sold at the same figure at Chicago. On the close, however, choice Idaho lambs cashed at $17 at Omaha. At Chicago prime western lambs were quotable up to $17.50 at week end, and choice native lambs sold readily at $17, as compared with $16 a week previous.

Choice yearlings brought $15 the latter part of the week at Chicago, but bulk went from $12 to $14. Choice Idaho ewes sold at $7.40 at Omaha on Friday and medium Arizona ewes brought $6.75 at Kansas City. At Chicago California ewes sold at $7 Monday, and native ewes brought up to $7.50, while on close choice native ewes sold at $8.50.

Demand for feeder and breeder stock was fairly good. Good and choice western feeding lambs sold from $13 to $14.25 at Chicago, Oregon feeding wethers brought $8.15 to $9 at the same market, and good to choice 2 to 4-year-old breeding ewes cashed mostly at $8.50 to $9.50, while some yearling ewes sold up to $11.

Opening, June 28.—Beef and butcher cattle sold steady to a quarter lower at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha. The day's top was $17, paid at Chicago for best yearlings, medium and heavy-weight steers. At East St. Louis, however, where receipts were comparatively light, native steers sold strong and Texans 25 to 50 cents higher. Veal calves advanced 50 cents to $1 at the last-named point, held with little change at Kansas City and Omaha, and declined 25 to 50 cents at Chicago.

Hog markets opened strong to 40 cents higher, with East St. Louis advancing most and making a top of $16.40. The top was $16.30 at Chicago and $15.75 at Kansas City and Omaha.

Sheep and lamb markets opened uneven. Lambs ranged from steady to a quarter higher at Kansas City, to 35 to 50 cents lower at Omaha. Sheep were steady at the "River" markets and steady to 50 cents higher at Chicago. Native lambs sold up to $17 at Chicago and choice, Idahos brought $16.65 at Omaha. Choice to prime yearlings sold from $15.25 to $15.75 at Chicago and choice, native and California ewes brought $9 on the same market.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR MAY.

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.
FINE:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Combing—								
Domestic	4,546,341	6,265,509	61,355	36,904	105,753	182,420	4,713,449	6,484,833
Foreign	7,417,552	5,633,333	156,344	15,877	25,925	1,212	7,599,791	5,670,422
Clothing—								
Domestic	290,246	961,049	948,548	663,659	78,766	176,462	1,317,560	1,801,170
Foreign	563,856	391,075	1,243,558	1,157,792	8,896	13,865	1,816,310	1,562,732
½ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	2,623,602	3,625,922	42,216	79,465	327,334	395,327	2,993,152	4,100,714
Foreign	3,573,295	1,934,772	70,714	198,531			3,644,009	2,133,303
Clothing—								
Domestic	601,667	541,968	501,254	552,562	188,521	249,236	1,291,442	1,343,766
Foreign	93,791	405,087	184,468	263,688	23,529	22,718	301,788	691,493
¾ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	3,390,356	2,449,426	134,399	165,616	221,908	422,455	3,746,663	3,037,497
Foreign	2,489,999	1,969,643	78,711	36,857			2,568,710	2,006,500
Clothing—								
Domestic	174,292	260,364	1,270,189	888,032	179,766	317,674	1,624,247	1,466,070
Foreign	101,365	81,442	425,191	387,112	12,279	22,020	538,835	490,574
¼ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	2,478,207	1,985,930	218,916	88,041	62,381	269,627	2,759,504	2,343,598
Foreign	5,484,457	2,673,192	189,308	102,277	22,555	2,000	5,696,320	2,777,469
Clothing—								
Domestic	225,838	137,233	534,130	476,715	117,764	105,416	877,732	719,364
Foreign	799,802	85,928	368,625	443,915	11,228	24,528	1,179,655	554,371
LOW OR LINCOLN:								
Combing—								
Domestic	225,827	217,889	36,703	11,101	15,522	1,927	278,052	230,917
Foreign	1,054,991	1,299,987	33,113	37,219	9,538	22,593	1,097,642	1,359,799
Clothing—								
Domestic	28,450	42,151	87,339	133,660	4,044		119,833	175,811
Foreign	160		121,243	104,071		10,600	121,403	114,671
CARPET:								
Combing, foreign	2,786,616	2,521,176	140,771	215,376	27,800	10,293	2,955,187	2,746,845
Filling, foreign	2,464,592	2,487,506	477,740	433,700	190,129	173,640	3,132,461	3,094,846
GRADE NOT STATED:								
Domestic	2,426	149,634	44,362	16,570			46,788	166,204
Foreign	202,374		24,876	11,865	1,598		228,848	11,865
Total—								
Domestic	14,587,252	16,637,075	3,879,411	3,112,325	1,301,759	2,120,544	19,768,422	21,869,944
Foreign	27,032,850	19,503,141	3,514,632	3,408,280	333,477	303,469	30,880,959	23,214,890
Grand total	41,620,102	36,140,216	7,394,043	6,520,605	1,635,236	2,424,013	50,649,381	45,084,834

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to State in Which Manufactured.

State.	*GREASE.*		*SCOURED.*		*PULLED.*		*TOTAL.*	
	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	18,306,619	14,617,206	2,752,332	2,571,543	475,524	612,239	21,534,475	17,800,988
Pennsylvania	6,745,196	5,108,036	614,161	492,131	248,524	326,453	7,607,881	5,926,620
Rhode Island	5,340,273	4,916,413	143,262	346,267	278,476	556,122	5,762,011	5,818,802
New York	3,541,504	2,985,701	863,451	522,722	196,702	312,596	4,601,657	3,821,016
New Jersey	3,846,265	4,392,606	229,493	188,468	67,317	40,842	4,143,075	4,621,916
Connecticut	768,803	585,119	740,454	766,962	112,983	232,979	1,622,240	1,585,060
New Hampshire	1,114,254	1,345,580	302,201	276,740	38,651	45,326	1,455,106	1,667,646
Ohio	1,030,174	1,269,964	53,756	19,324	35,054	36,067	1,118,984	1,325,355
Maine	231,649	227,306	474,519	527,763	39,616	77,341	745,784	832,410
Pacific Coast States	76,250	52,152	245,142	131,914	42,604	10,629	363,996	194,695
Total	41,000,987	35,500,083	6,418,771	5,843,834	1,535,451	2,250,594	48,955,209	43,594,511
Other States	619,115	640,133	975,272	676,771	99,785	173,419	1,694,172	1,490,323
Grand total	41,620,102	36,140,216	7,394,043	6,520,605	1,635,236	2,424,013	50,649,381	45,084,834

Schedules were sent to 565 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. Thirty-one concerns reported no wool consumed, 6 returned schedules stating that their raw material consisted of tops, yarns, and wastes, while no reports have been received from 10 concerns. Based on their average monthly consumption for 6 calendar months, it is estimated that the 10 concerns not included used 376,000 pounds of grease wool, 80,000 pounds of scoured wool, and 21,000 pounds of pulled wool.

Sweden Likes American Honey.

Sweden has proved a good market for American honey in competition with the domestic product during the past two years. As the production this year will probably be less than in 1919 the demand for the American product is expected to continue, especially as it is cheaper than Swedish honey. The American consul at Malmo writes that if the honey is put up in small glass or tin containers, instead of in large tubs or cases, it would be more salable.

A list of importers of honey in Sweden may be had upon application to the Bureau of Markets by requesting list Sweden 10749.

FINANCING PLAN FOR WOOL GROWERS RESTORES CONFIDENCE.

Action Suggested By Federal Reserve Board Meets With Approval.

By developing a plan of financing wool growers during the present season the Federal Reserve Board has restored confidence in the wool industry. The plan was suggested at a a recent conference in which the National Wool Growers' Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Fleece States Wool Growers' Association took part.

Plan Set Forth.

The plan as set forth in a statement authorized by the above associations and the Federal Reserve Board is as follows: "A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such an amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal reserve act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than six months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the indorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal reserve bank, provided that it has a maturity of not more than three months from the date of rediscount or purchase.

"It was suggested that the Federal Reserve Board communicate with the Federal reserve banks, pointing out that shipments of wool to points of distribution may properly be financed by acceptances in the above manner."

While the statement refers only to acceptances based on bills of lading, Gov. Harding referred those present to the provisions of section 13 of the Federal reserve act as to eligibility for discount of paper secured by warehouse receipts.

It is the opinion of all interests concerned that the plan is practical and feasible and that the difficulties surrounding the marketing of the present season's wool crop should be satisfactorily disposed of.

May Imports of Wool About 20 Per Cent of April Figures.

The imports of wool for May were 9,762,257 pounds for class 1, and a total of 12,266,294 pounds for all classes. This compares with an April import of 48,621,087 pounds for class 1, and 52,264,204 for all classes.

This very low importation of wool during May, the lowest since November, 1917, reflects the depression in the wool market in this country and indicates a lack of interest in foreign wool on the part of American importers.

The imports from the countries sending the largest amounts are shown in the following table.

Imports of wool during May, 1920.

Country of origin.	Class 1.	Class 3.	Total.[1]
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	3,316,623	2,704	3,319,327
Chile	1,403,328	750,974	2,154,302
British South Africa	1,837,480	45,155	1,882,635
Uruguay	1,504,797	47,988	1,552,785
England	1,046,294	175,792	1,236,917
China		448,897	566,191
Turkey in Asia		401,670	401,670
Total	9,108,522	1,873,180	11,113,827

[1] Total includes small amounts of class 2 wools.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING MAY.

Amount of Unmanufactured Wool Imported into the United States According to Condition and Country of Origin.

[Information furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Countries of origin.	Class 1.			Class 2.		Class 3.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium			150,892					150,892	155,826
France	12,163	26,132	168,198		10,136		9,994	226,623	220,433
Greece						36,838		36,838	10,008
Italy						3,360		3,360	500
Spain	2,000					472		2,472	1,483
Turkey in Europe						243,712		243,712	151,137
England	913,361	2,466	130,467	14,831		175,792		1,236,917	976,652
Scotland						39,554		39,554	15,290
Canada	93,774	11,246						105,020	68,416
Mexico	1,030							1,030	258
Dutch West Indies						104		104	10
Argentina	3,193,561		123,062			2,704		3,319,327	1,477,522
Bolivia	310							310	83
Chile	1,398,098		5,230			750,974		2,154,302	863,049
Ecuador						9,085		9,085	1,290
Peru	79,554	85,846				24,438		189,838	95,355
Uruguay	1,350,180	154,617				47,988		1,552,785	1,056,806
China				117,294		448,897		566,191	202,786
British India	10,875					74,300		85,175	8,853
Russia in Asia						40,431		40,431	12,705
Turkey in Asia						401,670		401,670	91,736
Australia			11,715					11,715	7,243
British South Africa	1,242,163	52,984	542,333			13,710	31,445	1,882,635	1,387,917
Egypt						6,307		6,307	1,261
Total	*8,297,069*	*333,291*	*1,131,897*	*132,125*	*10,136*	*2,320,337*	*41,439*	*12,266,294*	*6,806,619*
Total for September	32,951,226	575,272	4,638,199	721,486	387	9,090,615	208,416	48,235,179	21,573,869
Total for October	26,143,513	467,669	1,800,680	2,153,076	5,274	13,547,509		44,126,941	20,391,296
Total for November	23,013,482	1,924,348	1,914,837	1,842,009	802	8,126,070	439,249	37,260,797	18,033,103
Total for December	9,263,249	1,320,625	1,449,718	417,633		6,100,301	22,940	18,574,466	8,838,852
Total for January	32,503,838	1,034,281	1,965,019	105,217	20	5,477,465	59,663	41,146,503	17,874,376
Total for February	18,750,345	335,703	1,814,358	388,903	7,100	3,727,631	121,336	25,145,381	14,214,409
Total for March	23,353,261	583,478	2,440,510	937,387	5,601	4,537,840	176,001	32,034,081	19,673,770
Total for April	8,636,607	571,140	39,413,340	449,389	105,298	2,710,073	377,357	52,264,204	26,181,113

Yearly Imports of Wool By Countries of Origin.[1]

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Year.	South America.	United Kingdom.	Australia.	British South Africa.	China.	Russia.	Turkey in Asia.	All other.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	33,877	52,665	28,310		29,973	13,022	3,627	18,526	180,000
1911	18,250	45,128	9,201		35,800	17,418	8,322	21,881	156,000
1912	35,698	90,774	13,937		28,428	30,339	8,699	30,125	238,000
1913	24,489	40,596	5,800		37,631	16,397	5,338	21,566	151,817
1914	45,714	87,574	29,484		29,159	16,676	3,805	47,752	260,164
1915	123,128	78,491	101,930	44,426	42,305	3,139	361	18,941	412,721
1916	180,113	15,469	115,355	57,777	40,179	1,274		39,023	449,190
1917	273,693	4,888	6,981	54,422	48,211	74		32,724	420,993
1918	262,557	99	65,118	60,242	31,932	2,740		31,312	454,000
1919	247,979	44,332	46,035	57,829	38,499	411		10,915	446,000

[1] Including hair of camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

The following table shows the imports of wool, by classes, each month since March, 1919.

Monthly imports of wool.

Month.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
1919	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
March	15,021,854	363,549	5,873,413
April	29,133,203	24,975	7,232,054
May	28,211,226	621,868	15,594,803
June	42,446,700	192,220	12,867,832
July	31,525,976	218,136	4,511,194
August	41,655,250	751,745	6,417,754
September	38,164,627	721,873	9,299,031
October	28,411,862	2,158,350	13,547,509
November	26,852,667	1,842,811	8,565,319
December	12,033,592	417,633	6,123,241
1920			
January	35,503,138	106,217	5,537,128
February	20,990,406	396,008	3,848,967
March	26,377,249	942,991	4,713,841
April	48,621,087	555,687	3,087,430
May	9,762,257	142,261	2,361,776

New Zealand Tries to Market Mutton.

According to consular reports from New Zealand that Dominion is endeavoring to find a market in the United States for lamb and mutton after June 30, when the British Government contract expires. A disturbing factor is the report that 36,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton will be sent to Atlantic ports of the United States by the British Government.

Besides large stocks of meat, New Zealand has in store for the United Kingdom more than 300,000 crates of cheese, 125,000 boxes of butter, and 450,000 bales of the coarser grades of wool.

Paraguayan Live Stock Fair This Fall.

The cattle, agricultural, and industrial fair, organized by the principal live-stock association of Paraguay, will be held at Asuncion on October 12, 1920, after having been postponed from September 15, 1919, to May 15, 1920.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

CONTINUED STEADINESS FEATURES BUTTER MARKETS.

Receipts Fairly Light—Liberal Quantities Go Into Storage—Mold Appearing.

There was little change in the butter markets during the week ending June 26. Steadiness was the chief characteristic, and prices remained practically the same throughout the week. The demand for June butter for storing continued, but the willingness of dealers to store at current prices was influenced by their ability to get good quality. Receipts continued fairly light, with a large percentage of the butter scoring around 89 to 90 points. With the exception of some lots of Centralized much of this quality was rejected as not being suitable to carry over for fall and winter use.

The factor of credit was still checking storing activity, and at New York the movement into storage was somewhat further hampered during the week by a strike of employees at one of the larger warehouses. The increase in storage holdings at the five markets was 5,305,349 pounds. This increase was general at all markets, with Chicago and Boston each showing a net gain of over a million and a half pounds.

Quality Below Usual Standard.

The percentage of really fine butter arriving on the markets is comparatively low, even with the flush of the season almost at hand. This situation is particularly unfortunate just at this season when buyers are looking for fine goods. Much complaint is heard of oily and metallic flavors, and buyers are very cautious in looking over any lots showing a trace of these defects, as fishy flavor is apt to develop from them in storage.

Mold a Troublesome Defect.

Mold continued to appear in many shipments, and investigation of a number of cases revealed that the trouble was due principally to failure to treat properly parchment paper used for liners. Paraffining of the tub alone does not prevent mold development, as mold spores may be carried on the parchment paper from which liners are made and will grow rapidly on the butter unless liners are so treated as to eliminate the trouble.

Foreign Butter Being Stored.

More foreign butter arrived from Denmark and Holland, most of which went into storage. This butter was bought at a comparatively low cost and has made many dealers very cautious about storing medium grades of domestic make which could be bought at around the same price, but which might not hold up so well in storage and accordingly could not be moved so advantageously later in the season.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, June 15.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of fish for June 15, 1920.

The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 27,730,842 pounds compared with 48,840,359 pounds on June 15, 1919, a decrease of 21,109,517 pounds or 43.2 per cent.

The holdings of cured herring amounted to 18,574,045 pounds compared with 26,983,222 pounds on June 15, 1919, a decrease of 8,409,177 pounds or 31.2 per cent.

The holdings of mild cured salmon amounted to 5,809,713 pounds compared with 5,092,790 pounds on June 15, 1919, an increase of 716,923 pounds or 14.1 per cent.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 Score. (Per pound.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	58½	56	59	59	56½
Tuesday	58½	56	59½	59	57
Wednesday	58½	56	59	59	57
Thursday	58½	56	59	59½	56
Friday	58½	56	59	59½	56
Saturday	59	56	59	60	56¾
Average for week	*58.58*	*56.00*	*59.08*	*59.33*	*56.54*
Previous week	57.50	55.29	57.75	57.90	54.96
Corresponding week last year	51.90	50.90	52.80	53.10	52.90

Cold-Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending June 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put in cold storage	*6,532,792*	6,586,522	8,493,331
Withdrawn from cold storage	*1,227,443*	757,272	381,753
Change during week	+5,305,349	+5,829,250	+8,111,578
Total holdings	25,917,888	20,612,539	54,846,021

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 26	*16,676,090*
Previous week	16,028,266
Corresponding week last year	19,201,800

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices (per pound) American Cheese, No. 1, Twins.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	28–29	25½–26	27½–28	30	25½
Tuesday	28–29	25½–26	27½–28	30	25½
Wednesday	28–29	25½–26	27½–28	28½	25½
Thursday	28–29	25½–26	27½–28	29½	25
Friday	28–29	25½–26	27½–28	30½	25
Saturday	26–27	25½–26	27½–28	30½	25½
Average for week	*28.17*	*25.75*	*27.75*	*29.71*	*25.21*
Previous week	28.50	25.37	27.80	28.42	24.99
Corresponding week last year	31.75	30.62	31.91	28.54	30.50

[1] Flats.

Cold-Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets (Lbs.).

	Week ending June 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	*2,163,856*	2,005,617	2,576,860
Withdrawn from cold storage	*676,334*	470,312	572,799
Change during week	*+1,487,522*	+1,535,305	+2,004,061
Total holdings	*9,361,067*	7,873,545	11,723,646

Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 26	*5,504,014*
Previous week	4,344,334
Corresponding week last year	4,976,061

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold-Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending June 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	*1,380,219*	1,763,000	1,307,817
Withdrawn from storage	*2,920,964*	2,506,191	2,111,295
Change during week	*−1,540,745*	−743,191	−803,478
Total holdings	*17,358,235*	18,898,980	27,871,838

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 26	*2,879,372*
Previous week	2,580,022
Corresponding week last year	2,852,048

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (30 Dozen Cases).

	Week ending June 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	*178,038*	197,808	142,616
Withdrawn from storage	*16,053*	9,752	15,331
Change during week	*+161,985*	+188,056	+127,285
Total holdings	*3,178,642*	3,016,657	3,847,527

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.

	Cases.
Week ending June 26	*360,486*
Previous week	468,272
Corresponding week last year	386,756

CHEESE MARKETS FIRM UNDER HEAVY DEMAND.

Trading Active—Peak of Production Nearly Reached—Sales for Storage Increase.

Little can be said of the cheese market during the week ending June 26 except that trading was active and practically all markets developed a firm tone. Conditions in eastern markets especially showed improvement, and a heavy demand both for current trade and for storing kept stocks fairly well cleaned up. Country markets in Wisconsin were drawn upon heavily and dealers report an unusually good demand. The peak of production has just about been reached, but already receipts at warehouses have passed those of a year ago in quantity. Sales for storage increased in volume, although still short of last season.

Increased Production Shown.

Receipts at distributing markets were notably heavier than for the previous week. They were, however, readily absorbed, as dealers are accumulating storage stocks. In spite of the increase shortage was almost incurred in taking care of current trade. Philadelphia experienced slight transportation difficulties during the week which held up deliveries to that market and resulted in such a scarcity of some styles that dealers were forced to draw upon storage stocks in some cases to fill orders. This was done with hesitancy, as these stocks were mostly high-cost goods and were of better quality than current arrivals. Cheese bought in Wisconsin on low markets has begun to arrive in eastern markets and found ready sale. Shipments from New York country markets were coming in also and were showing grass flavor and better quality.

Storage Stocks Increased.

Storage holdings in the five markets were increased 1,487,522 pounds during the week. Speculative demand has not developed to any great extent and goods being moved into storage are largely for regular established outlets later in the season. Dealers generally are more particular about quality this year and have turned down many lots which ordinarily would have been stored.

(See page 14 for exports and imports of dairy and poultry products.)

Sicily May Have To Import Wheat.

A drouth in western Sicily has reduced the wheat crop to a little more than one-third normal. As wheat is the principal foodstuff of the people, large quantities probably will have to be imported. During the past year the Government imported American wheat and sold it at a heavy loss to alleviate the distress, and the continuance of this policy for another year is probable, according to the American Consul at Palermo.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

HEAVY SUPPLIES OF CANTALOUPES FEATURE MARKET.

Watermelon Shipments Also Gain—Prices of Most Vegetables Fairly Steady.

Prices of fruits and vegetables showed slight changes, except for a moderate advance in cabbage and watermelons, and declines in cantaloupes and tomatoes. Movement was lighter generally, but watermelons moved in slightly greater volume, and cantaloupe shipments were much heavier. Total movement was 11,396 cars, compared with 11,453 the previous week, and 9,976 during the corresponding week last year. While many commodities showed decreased shipments, movement totaled about the same as the week before, on account of the big gain in cantaloupes.

New Potatoes Steady.

Irish Cobblers No. 1 were in good demand at North Carolina shipping points, ranging $9 to $10, carloads f. o. b. cash track and demand draft, for cloth top stave and slat barrels. Consuming markets ranged $10.50 to $12.50, and car-lot sales in Chicago, $11.75 to $13.25. South Carolina No. 1 Irish Cobblers brought $10 to $12.50 in eastern markets, and car-lot sales in Chicago, $11 to $13. Local reports state that Virginia No. 1 Irish Cobblers, in cloth top stave barrels, ranged $10.50 to $11.50, carloads f. o. b. Virginia potatoes ranged $10.50 to $13 per cloth top stave and slat barrel, in most consuming markets and $11.75 to $13.75 in Chicago. Florida No. 1 Spaulding Rose, in double-head barrels, ranged $9.50 to $10.50 in New York, and car-lot sales in Chicago brought $11 to $11.75. Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama Bliss Triumphs ranged $6.50 to $7.75 per 100 pounds, sacked, in St. Louis and Kansas City. Car lots in Chicago ranged $6.75 to $7.75. Total shipments were 3,219 cars, compared with 3,550 the week before, and 2,620 during the corresponding week last year, a decrease of approximately 300 cars.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	*Week ending June 26.*	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	*This season to date.*	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples, new stock	*91*	43	10	*101*	54	81,925
Cabbage	*247*	279	361	*13,871*	8,179	23,354
Cantaloupes	*1,901*	1,452	1,018	*5,965*	6,385	21,954
Cucumbers	*205*	190	353	*2,353*	2,995	4,306
Dry beans	*67*	87	78	*6,012*	6,330	7,593
Eggplant	*16*	13	25	*108*	74	96
Grapefruit	*115*	0	157	*10,956*	6,415	6,462
Lemons	*406*	359	428	*6,892*	8,027	9,532
Lettuce	*59*	39	63	*8,824*	5,101	7,342
Mixed and bunched vegetables	*208*	117	230	*6,596*	5,073	9,225
Onions	*72*	51	110	*6,497*	3,721	20,490
Oranges	*674*	562	733	*49,448*	41,814	50,654
Peaches	*319*	1,099	425	*1,361*	3,053	30,923
Peppers	*117*	71	113	*649*	669	964
Strawberries	*592*	205	758	*7,406*	7,740	8,084
String beans	*123*	77	129	*1,223*	1,276	1,729
Tomatoes	*783*	635	940	*5,739*	6,867	14,469
Watermelons	*2,154*	1,630	1,918	*5,384*	4,181	30,950
White potatoes:						
New stock	*3,219*	2,620	3,550	*15,862*	11,250	33,036
Old stock	*28*	447	54	*159,072*	176,048	176,542
Total	*11,396*	9,976	11,453	*305,819*	305,252	539,630

Texas No. 1 and 2 mixed yellow Bermuda onions ranged 75 cents to $1.25 per standard crate, in eastern markets, and $1 to $1.50 in middle western. Movement of California yellow Bermudas continued slow also, prices ranging $1 to $1.35 per standard crate in Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburgh, and $1 to $1.50 in Chicago. Shipments were 72 cars, compared with 110 the preceding week, and 51 during the corresponding week last year. Movement is chiefly from California.

Cabbage Markets Advance.

Virginia pointed type cabbage, in 100-pound crates, closed in Boston at $6 to $6.50, and in Pittsburgh, $5.50 to $6.50. Eastern shore of Virginia stock ranged $4 to $4.50 per 100-pound crate in Baltimore, and Norfolk section cabbage $3.50 to $4. Western shore of Maryland cabbage ranged $4.50 to $5 per 100-pound crate in Baltimore. Mississippi pointed type cabbage, in 100-pound crates, ranged $3.50 to $4.50 in Detroit, and $5 to $6.50 in Chicago. Tennessee pointed type stock, in Chicago, ranged $4 to $4.50 per 50-pound crate. Kentucky pointed type cabbage, in 100-pound crates, ranged $5.50 to $6.50 in Chicago, and the St. Louis crate, $5 to $6. California round type cabbage, in 80-pound crates net, was higher in Detroit, at $5 to $6. Total shipments were 247 cars, compared with 361 the previous week, and 279 the corresponding week last season.

Tomatoes Lower.

Mississippi green wrapped tomatoes have been in moderate demand at shipping points, four-baskets flats ranging $1.35 to $1.40, but prices dropped at the close to a range of $1.10 to $1.15. Fours, green wrapped, ranged $1.50 to $1.75 in Chicago. Mississippi turning and ripe wrapped stock sold in eastern markets mostly at $1.50 to $2. Fours, pink, unwrapped, showed a declining tendency at Texas shipping points, ranging $1.25 to $1.60, and dropping to about $1 at the close. This stock ranged $1.75 to $2.25 in middlewestern markets. Texas turning and ripe wrapped stock ranged $1.50 to $2 per four basket flat in Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Florida turning and ripe wrapped tomatoes were steady in eastern markets at $3 to $5, but repacked stock in Chicago continued to decline, losing $2 to $2.50 per six-basket carrier to a closing range of $4.50 to $5. Total shipments were 783 cars, compared with 940 the previous week, and 635 during the corresponding week last season.

Cantaloupe Movement Increases.

Haulings have been heavy at California shipping points, but decreased toward the close, with demand fair. Salmon tints, standard 45s, lost about $1 per crate, closing at $2 to $2.50, carloads f.o.b. cash track. A similar loss occurred also in consuming markets, the general price range declining to a close of $3 to $4.50. Shipments were 1,901 cars, compared with 1,018 during the preceding week, and 1,452 the same time last season, an increase of approximately 900 cars per week. Movement is from the Imperial Valley. Turlock section is expected to begin shipments about July 20.

Peach Movement Decreasing.

Carmans, in six-basket carriers, were in active demand at the close, selling at $2.25 to $2.50 per carload, f.o.b. cash track, Georgia shipping points. Dixie Queens, sixes and bushel baskets, ranged $1.50 to $2, carloads f.o.b. cash track, and Early Rose around $2.25. Early sales of sixes, Uneedas, in New York and Philadelphia, were at $2 to $2.50 per crate and bushel basket, and $2.25 to $3 in middle western cities. Early Rose and Red Birds ranged $3 to $4.50 in eastern markets for six-basket carriers and bushel baskets, and $2.50 to $3.50 in Chicago and Cincinnati. Dixie Queens, in New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh ranged $2.50 to $3.25, and in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, $2 to $3. Total shipments were 319 cars, compared with 425 the preceding week, and 1,099 during the corresponding week last season. Georgia is still the heaviest shipper, followed by California.

Watermelon Markets Strengthen.

Florida Tom Watson melons showed some price improvement at shipping points and consuming markets. Watermelons, average

(Continued on page 16.)

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, Virginia Cobblers No. 1, Cloth-top stave barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. *June 28.*	This season. June 21.	One year ago.
New York	693	*$11.00-$12.50*	$11.00-$12.00	$4.75-$5.00
Boston	214	*12.00-13.00*	12.00-12.75	5.75-6.00
Baltimore	48	*11.00-11.75*	10.00-10.50	5.00-5.75
Chicago	479	*12.00-12.50*	7.00-17.50	6.75-7.00
Kansas City	217	*7.25-17.50*	17.75	.....
St. Louis	71	*7.00-[1]7.25*	8.00-[1]8.50	6.50-6.75
Virginia [2]	....	*11.25-11.50*	10.25-[3]10.50	5.25-6.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2. (Standard crates.)

New York	4	*$1.00-$1.10*	$0.75-$1.00	.....
Boston	10	*1.00-1.25*	1.00-1.25	$4.00-$4.25
Baltimore	6	*1.25-1.40*	1.25-1.35	4.50
Chicago	2	*1.00-1.25*	.75-1.25	3.00-3.50
Kansas City	2	*1.00*	1.25-1.50	3.50
St. Louis	8	*1.25-1.35*	1.25-1.50	.....

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45s.

New York	247	*$3.50-$3.75*	$4.25-$4.50	$3.00-$3.50
Boston	70	*3.00-3.50*	4.00-5.00	3.50-3.75
Baltimore	26	*4.50*	5.00-5.25	3.50
Chicago	153	*3.75-4.00*	4.50-5.00	3.25-3.50
Kansas City	37	*3.50*	5.00-5.50	3.75
St. Louis	45	*4.00*	4.75-5.00	3.75
Brawley, Calif. [2]	....	*2.00-2.50*	3.00-3.50	2.25

TOMATOES, Mississippi and Texas Fours, Turning, ripe and green wrapped.

New York	104	*$1.75-$2.00*	$1.60-$1.75	$1.25-$1.50
Boston	60	*1.75-2.00*	1.50-2.00	1.65-1.85
Baltimore	46	*1.75-2.00*	2.00-2.25	1.60-1.75
Chicago	68	*1.75-2.00*	2.00-2.50	1.50-1.65
Kansas City	26	*1.75-1.90*	2.00	1.50-1.65
St. Louis	58	*1.75-2.00*	2.25-2.35	1.25-1.30
Crystal Spring, Miss. [2]	....	*1.10-1.15*	1.30	1.00

PEACHES, Georgia, Early Rose and Dixie Queens. Sixes and Bushel baskets.

New York	73	*$4.00-$4.50*	$2.50-$3.00	$2.00-[4]$2.75
Boston	9	*2.00-2.50*	1.50-2.00	2.50-3.00
Baltimore	9	*3.00-3.50*	2.50	2.25-2.40
Chicago	26	*2.25-3.00*	2.75	2.00-2.25
Kansas City	1	*2.50-3.00*	.....	2.50-3.00
St. Louis	10	*3.25*	2.25-3.00	2.00-2.25
Fort Valley, Ga. [2]	....	*2.25*	1.75-2.00	[5]2.00

WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 22-28 pounds average, Bulk per car.

New York	96	*$700-$1,000*	$400-$700	$550-$750
Boston	43	*.75-[6].85*	.50-[6].65	.60-[6].85
Baltimore	50	*450*	450-500	.60-[6].65
Chicago	89	*600-700*	275-420	350-650
Kansas City	40	*[7]4.00*	4.00-7 5.50	3.50-7 4.00
St. Louis	34	*2.00-7 2.50*	3.00-7 3.50	2.25-7 2.50
Ocala, Fla. [2]	....	*175-450*	225-400	235-375

[1] Southwestern Bliss Triumphs, sacked, 100 pounds.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points (Virginia—unofficial).
[3] Uneedas.
[4] Carmans in all markets a year ago.
[5] Hileys.
[6] Unit basis.
[7] Bulk per 100 pounds.

POTATO SHIPMENTS REVIEWED.

(Continued from front page.)

and Florida. On the other hand, the middle western cities, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and St. Louis, receive most of their supply from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Colorado, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi. Supplies of extra early potatoes for the first group of markets come from Florida and the Carolinas, while the second group normally depends upon Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas for their supply. A glance at the table will show that proximity of markets is the determining factor in the marketing of white potatoes, while cantaloupes are hauled across the continent in large quantities to all large eastern markets in competition with nearby supplies from eastern producing fields.

Eastern Potatoes in Eastern Cities.

The bulk of New York City's supplies come from New York, Maine, and Virginia, these three States contributing 12,714 cars in 1919, or about 68 per cent of the total receipts. Florida and the Carolinas furnish most of the very early potatoes, the receipts from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana being practically negligible. The 911 cars reported under "Miscellaneous" in 1916 probably came from Florida, as according to the records only 187 cars were reported shipped from Florida to New York in 1916, as compared with 1,236 in 1917, with 1,734 in 1918, and with 828 in 1917.

Chicago receives the greater part of her supplies from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, and Virginia, these five States having contributed to this market 9,154 cars in 1919, or about 75 per cent of the total number of cars unloaded. Texas and Louisiana are the chief sources of Chicago's supply of very early white potatoes. The quantity entering into consumption at Chicago during the past four years has been fairly constant, with the exception of 1917, when there was a slump in the receipts. This decrease in the takings at Chicago reflects the decrease in production in 1916, when only 286,953,000 bushels were produced as compared with 442,108,000 bushels in 1917. About one-third of the main western commercial crop harvested in 1916 was, of course, marketed in the late winter and spring of 1917 and is included in the quantity unloaded in that year.

About one-half of the Twin Cities' supplies of white potatoes are furnished by States other than Minnesota. Other States supplying these cities are Wisconsin, Montana, Washington, and Kansas. Texas and Louisiana are the chief contributors to their supply of very early potatoes.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota furnish about 71 per cent of Cincinnati's carlot supply and about 65 per cent of the unloads at St. Louis. The latter city receives potatoes from Colorado and Idaho also, these two States having contributed 474 cars to the St. Louis market in 1919. The carlot supplies of very early potatoes come to both cities from practically the same southern producing States, although North Carolina furnished 89 cars to the Cincinnati market in 1919 and none to St. Louis.

Most of Philadelphia's white potatoes come from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia, while Pittsburgh receives most of her supply from New Jersey, Virginia, Michigan, and Wisconsin. For the former city, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Jersey contributed 4,032 cars in 1918, or about 62 per cent of the total; while for the latter city New Jersey, Virginia, Michigan, and Wisconsin contributed 5,430 cars in 1919, or about 75 per cent of the total. The very early potato supply of these two cities came from Florida and the Carolinas.

CARLOADS OF POTATOES UNLOADED AT 10 LARGE CITIES.

Unloads by States of Origin for 4 Years.

Originating state.	New York.				Philadelphia.				Washington.				Pittsburgh.				Cincinnati.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Maine	3617	1308	3071	5348	436	143	225	439	25	8	6	7	90	37	120	317	....	1	1	4
Massachusetts	24	13	232	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	42	5	....	....	....	....
New York	6063	7646	4972	5740	1203	779	384	755	156	21	10	24	489	126	251	668	27	3	2	19
New Jersey	1771	1765	2699	1744	747	814	731	416	193	223	130	91	1129	698	389	884	27	1	66	93
Pennsylvania	206	144	130	73	1890	1876	1610	1775	9	1	....	6	479	121	391	364	3	....	3	21
Delaware	20	44	29	43	79	34	47	64	....	....	....	....	3	2	13	26	1	....	9	16
Maryland	185	241	120	75	976	117	78	160	19	7	11	7	186	68	199	210	2	3	2	24
Virginia	3034	2662	5304	4060	939	704	1697	1458	97	102	41	22	969	713	972	1062	34	3	116	225
North Carolina	746	1106	759	468	357	403	220	229	104	124	17	15	188	358	436	277	89	51	108	56
South Carolina	697	1095	1083	433	277	447	399	184	28	57	28	11	41	108	144	56	....	4	3	....
Georgia	17	36	30	6	13	74	....	19	1	6	....	21	1	66	21	3	2	30	5	2
Florida	828	1734	1236	187	443	908	744	350	22	89	48	....	136	353	310	64	93	106	165	56
Ohio	2	3	....	11	....	9	....	111	2	3	1	....	73	29	244	230	11	13	13	53
Indiana	2	1	8	34	....	2	7	6	....	8	6	....	3	4	13	55	5	8	8	33
Illinois	5	3	28	16	10	....	5	10	....	....	....	....	1	11	51	38	11	15	....	43
Michigan	413	874	179	869	402	267	26	438	217	338	116	202	2510	1874	877	2242	519	278	176	404
Wisconsin	145	366	152	29	386	187	60	114	101	160	5	4	822	1488	482	651	680	475	326	153
Minnesota	7	26	17	49	19	41	....	5	....	20	1	....	45	209	49	56	256	202	112	114
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	54	29	10	31
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	15	5	1	3	....	....
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	26	4	34	11	14	27
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	5	14	65
Alabama	....	1	22	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	22	....	3	124	130	58
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	2	7	20	51	37	7
Louisiana	1	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	123	27	41	22	89	57	49
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	27	4	9	17	13	3	18
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	4	18	2	2	2	....	....	2	21	19	2	....	....	....	....
Idaho	18	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	3	....	....	6	28	21	13	14	17	16	6
Imports	474	216	506	408	118	....	4	11	2	3	....	1	57	....	....	6	33	....	3	1
Miscellaneous	103	18	26	911	23	13	25	41	21	38	16	6	80	22	44	24	39	2	156	57
Total	18378	19330	20601	20583	7668	6823	6441	6568	1000	1213	439	417	7326	6516	5185	7328	2047	1538	1573	1655

Originating State.	Chicago.				St. Louis.				Kansas City.				Minneapolis.				St. Paul.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Maine	59	....	1	216	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	23	10	9	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey	54	51	187	1105	2	6	16	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	1	3	63	121	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	18	15	152	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	682	581	1223	1411	29	6	72	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	52	133	22	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	....	28	27	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	152	245	389	117	22	28	60	4	5	12	22	10	1	6	2	1	....	....	....	....
Indiana	14	5	21	25	....	2	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Illinois	177	288	166	317	36	28	109	75	3	....	3	16	....	1	19	....	....	1	8	3
Michigan	950	543	274	1155	79	7	20	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	4956	3901	2463	3510	642	468	367	617	45	9	17	26	17	18	35	4	30	20	14	....
Minnesota	1805	1906	1194	1264	1057	1058	682	940	779	504	578	580	245	241	428	589	58	64	202	430
Iowa	25	95	34	37	82	28	50	19	8	23	17	10	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	64	26	24	74	4	9	74	32	11	19	74	31	4	4	33	12	....	....	7	11
North Dakota	265	217	49	233	47	22	21	124	206	202	100	100	21	6	37	39	10	7	9	33
South Dakota	72	390	197	427	5	6	10	11	30	48	132	29	3	2	34	30	....	....	1	3
Nebraska	67	85	23	77	19	77	45	40	302	204	220	460	....	....	7	5	....	....	....	....
Kansas	147	15	30	30	2	3	23	2	93	118	99	43	26	....	5	30	10	....	4	9
Kentucky	134	115	114	84	....	1	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	5	13	52	6	4	8	37	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama	16	69	86	5	2	25	20	6	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	90	131	59	23	8	16	18	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisiana	159	967	315	115	55	107	60	125	37	149	58	80	....	19	4	4	1	17	....	....
Texas	308	567	379	294	60	162	107	118	111	96	110	106	12	36	5	48	3	3	6	11
Oklahoma	207	34	105	191	44	16	22	44	83	66	98	154	34	3	15	69	6	....	13	31
Arkansas	128	101	143	225	18	6	64	42	26	61	48	70	5	2	1	....	....	....	2	3
Montana	38	13	21	38	5	1	9	14	78	63	75	247	55	3	29	6	8	....	16	21
Wyoming	3	34	6	16	1	....	32	4	236	99	59	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	241	643	302	144	239	350	312	189	257	457	338	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	5	6	6	....	....	1	9	1	7	42	22	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	761	508	550	165	235	278	318	276	249	322	138	124	2	....	16	2	1	....	1	4
Washington	99	117	384	284	5	10	119	54	47	46	216	152	40	5	203	144	1	....	25	114
California	152	157	241	15	2	3	34	....	10	50	39	1	18	39	62	3	11	13	30	....
Imports	105	2	72	33	6	1	9	9	5	....	17	5	14	....	224	54	9	....	53	37
Miscellaneous	124	463	226	139	46	6	176	24	....	9	60	81	1	3	28	14	2	....	16	12
Total	12158	12477	9609	12125	2756	2739	2904	2868	2521	2602	2545	2520	498	397	1196	1056	150	125	410	725

Unloads by Months for 1919.

[Cars.]

City.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New York	18,378	993	849	1,144	1,752	1,672	2,328	2,242	1,518	1,521	1,436	1,989	934
Chicago	12,158	681	642	842	911	930	1,242	1,308	1,053	1,217	1,253	1,250	829
Philadelphia	7,668	493	368	555	684	848	1,269	644	433	484	711	732	447
Pittsburgh	7,326	340	352	423	602	683	896	801	840	776	650	618	345
Cincinnati	2,047	88	83	182	210	217	231	93	117	171	293	246	116
St. Louis	2,756	201	229	319	300	351	308	95	42	195	312	240	164
Kansas City	2,521	170	160	250	257	273	280	87	90	137	335	290	192
Washington	1,000	80	49	66	79	61	134	82	86	86	136	89	52
Minneapolis	498	27	19	38	53	56	61	70	.....	15	83	58	18
St. Paul	150	1	2	2	13	17	13	29	.....	6	39	18	10

THE KANSAS CITY MARKET.

(Continued from front page.)

However, the reverse seems to have been true in 1919. In that year, Minnesota and North Dakota had smaller crops than in 1918. They shipped more potatoes to Kansas City than in 1918. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma were the contributing centers from the early producing States and practically none were received from Alabama and Mississippi.

Two Northwestern States, Idaho and Wyoming, appear to be increasing in importance as sources of supplies, as 129 cars were received in 1916, 155 in 1917, 322 in 1918, and 254 in 1919, while supplies from Montana, Washington, and Oregon appear to be decreasing, as only 125 cars were received from these three States in 1919, compared with 115 in 1918, with 327 in 1917, and with 419 in 1916.

Apples Average 831 Cars.

The average number of cars of apples entering into consumption at Kansas City for the past four years reached 831 yearly, and of these, Missouri and Washington furnished a four-year average of 584 cars, or about 70 per cent. Receipts appear to have decreased since 1916. In that year 953 cars were received and unloaded, as compared with 988 cars in 1917, with 709 in 1918, and with 674 in 1916.

Approximately 38 per cent of the cabbage received at Kansas City was contributed by Wisconsin, and the balance in nearly equal amounts came from California, Colorado, Minnesota, and Texas. The last-named State, with a large crop in 1919, shipped 62 cars to Kansas City, as compared with 18 cars in 1918, when the crop was short. The arrivals from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi were practically negligible in 1919, when the crop was short in these States, while in 1918, when the crop was short in Texas, they shipped 48, 21, and 21 cars, respectively. Therefore, other conditions being equal, Kansas City should be an available market for cabbage shippers in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama when a short crop occurs in Texas.

Cantaloupes Short in 1918.

Practically all of the cantaloupes received at Kansas City came from Arizona, Arkansas, California, and Colorado. These Western and Southwestern States shipped a yearly average of 276 cars for the past four years out of an average of 301 cars received. The small quantity received in 1918 reflects the short crop for that year, as the total cantaloupe shipments reported in 1918 were 13,619 cars, as compared with 21,952 cars reported in 1919, and with 17,430 cars reported shipped in 1917.

The average receipts and unloads of onions for the past four years totaled 350 cars. Iowa furnished 23 per cent, or an average of 81 cars, and Minnesota and Wisconsin about 19 per cent, or an average of 66 cars. Of the 71 cars of onions received from California in 1919, only about 10 cars contained Bermuda onions. Texas, with an average contribution of 54 cars to Kansas City, seems to have a clear field on Bermuda onions in this market, as Louisiana shipped only one car.

Utah Peaches Increasing.

With the exception of a few cars from Georgia, practically no peaches were received for the Kansas City market from States east of the Mississippi River; Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah being the chief centers shipping peaches to this city. Utah appears to be increasing in importance as a source of peach supplies for Kansas City. In 1916 only 5 cars were received from that State, while in 1917 it had increased to 15, in 1918 to 24, and last year to 51 cars, or more than any other contributing section, with the exception of Arkansas and Texas, which furnished 55 and 51 cars, respectively, in 1919.

Strawberries, like apples, have shown steady decrease of receipts and unloads since 1916, when 221 cars were unloaded, as compared with 173 in 1917, with 100 in1918 and with 50 in 1919. This decrease is probably due to increase of home-grown supplies. Outside of the near-by States of

(Continued on page 16.)

Monthly Unloads at Kansas City.

[Carloads.]

Crop and year.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De c.
Apples:													
1919	675	51	27	25	5	2	3	6	19	50	287	124	75
1918	709	11	15	17	14	10	2	13	23	70	249	164	121
1917	988	33	14	33	3	7	2	14	24	92	415	245	106
1916	953	20	17	31	26	9	2	20	31	138	383	203	73
Average		29	18	26	12	7	2	13	24	87	333	184	94
Cabbage:													
1919	421	29	36	47	26	39	14	0	39	33	63	44	51
1918	580	19	37	41	48	65	28	23	50	70	90	75	34
1917	375	23	13	20	20	40	33	4	29	26	76	58	33
1916	388	41	35	36	41	35	7	2	38	47	48	37	21
Average		28	30	36	34	45	20	7	39	44	69	53	35
Cantaloupes:													
1919	448						125	152	92	71	8		
1918	128						0	0	63	57	8		
1917	360						30	137	141	41	11		
1916	270						57	88	75	47	3		
Average							53	94	93	54	7		
Onions:													
1919	284	13	15	29	19	30	13	2	22	36	49	24	32
1918	389	7	20	29	13	38	8	11	20	46	75	109	15
1917	407	22	33	27	27	47	30	5	14	17	94	80	11
1916	330	30	20	30	20	22	19	17	18	44	64	21	25
Average		18	22	29	20	34	17	9	18	36	70	58	21
Peaches:													
1919	285						25	51	97	109	3		
1918	205						31	61	49	62	2		
1917	292						11	58	92	42	89		
1916	139						9	66	22	32	10		
Average							19	59	65	61	26		
Potatoes (white):													
1919	2,521	170	160	250	257	273	280	87	90	137	335	290	192
1918	2,602	85	164	262	155	242	277	184	100	188	352	410	183
1917	2,546	108	208	244	109	173	237	98	131	138	498	419	185
1916	2,520	138	182	340	193	246	344	60	44	165	291	343	174
Average		125	178	274	178	233	284	107	91	157	369	365	183
Strawberries:													
1919	50			0	0	43	7	0	0				
1918	100			15	17	65	3	0	0				
1917	173			0	39	88	34	10	2				
1916	221			12	53	140	11	5	0				
Average				7	27	84	14	4	0				
Tomatoes:													
1919	235	2	5	15	28	34	98	28	0	1	8	13	3
1918	185	3	3	9	29	32	50	31	3	4	13	4	4
1917	266	7	9	4	16	47	95	78	1	0	4	4	1
1916	300	6	13	26	41	40	96	46	0	4	11	13	4
Average		4	7	14	28	38	85	46	1	2	9	8	3

Unloads of Fruits and Vegetables, Kansas City Market, by States of Origin.

Originating State.	APPLES.				POTATOES.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Ark	35	53	16	16	26	61	48	70
Calif	13	12	6	17	10	50	39	1
Colo	44	40	110	31	257	457	338	190
Fla					5	12	22	10
Idaho	73	23	49	8	249	322	138	124
Ill	20	39	12	20	3	0	3	16
Iowa	6	1	26	4	8	23	17	10
Kans	42	38	25	55	93	118	99	13
La					37	149	58	80
Mich						0	0	29
Minn					779	504	578	580
Mo	183	191	489	502	11	19	74	31
Mont					78	63	75	247
Nebr	1	4	19	9	302	204	220	460
N. Y	2	22	0	0				
N. Dak					209	202	100	100
Okla					83	66	98	154
Oreg	12	11	28	6	0	6	36	20
S. Dak					39	48	132	29
Tex					111	96	110	106
Utah					7	42	22	1
Wash	238	235	188	280	47	46	216	152
Wis					45	9	17	26
Wyo					126	99	59	3
Imports					5	0	17	5
All other	6	10	20	5	0	6	29	33
Total	674	709	988	953	2,521	2,602	2,545	2,520

Originating State.	CABBAGES.				ONIONS.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ala	1	48	1	1				
Calif	36	21	36	7	71	25	41	39
Colo	95	77	82	110	14	22	18	39
Idaho					5	2	6	4
Ill					8	23	16	3
Ind					4	7	1	1
Iowa	2	38	26	11	46	166	71	42
La	1	21	14	33				
Minn	33	91	23	8	29	47	49	49
Miss	0	21	0	0				
N. Y					10	2	8	41
Ohio					5	6	5	4
Tex	62	18	68	34	40	49	80	48
Wash	14	2	2	0	14	15	11	14
Wis	165	213	109	170	27	20	22	28
Imports					0	4	46	2
All other	12	30	14	14	17	1	34	16
Total	421	580	375	388	284	389	407	330

Originating State.	CANTALOUPES.				PEACHES.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ariz	32	4	35	14				
Ark	67	19	111	40	55	34	66	42
Calif	248	28	135	134	8	41	30	15
Colo	86	74	37	42	32	7	83	20
Ga					8	16	8	0
Idaho					20	1	10	0
Mo					3	1	1	2
N. Mex	11	3	0	0				
Okla					33	25	25	2
Tex	4	0	2	28	51	54	26	35
Utah					51	24	15	5
Wash					13	1	9	11
All other	0	0	40	12	11	1	19	7
Total	448	128	360	270	285	205	292	139

Originating State.	STRAWBERRIES.				TOMATOES.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ark	38	46	81	138				
Calif					25	25	14	35
Fla					36	60	93	135
La	2	26	12	46				
Miss					0	4	0	13
Mo	10	27	31	10	0	3	0	1
Tenn	0	0	5	2	0	6	38	0
Tex	0	1	2	19	135	71	107	107
Wash	0	0	0	6				
Imports					39	12	13	0
All other	0	0	42	0	0	4	1	9
Total	50	100	173	221	235	185	266	300

COTTON

SPOTS AND FUTURES BOTH CONTINUE TO DECLINE.

Middling Closed on June 26 at 39.81 Cents Estimated Carryover Figures Given.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending June 26 showed further declines as compared with prices of the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 39.81 cents per pound on June 26 as compared with the close of the previous week of 40.61 cents and 33 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 148 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 184 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 23.87 pence per pound on June 25 as compared with 24.55 pence the previous week and 20.70 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week was a little greater than that of the previous week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending June 26 amounted to 21,512 bales, as compared with 19,054 bale the previous week and 93,142 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

The market for fabrics continues inactive.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices for June 26, and for the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
July	36.20	33.34	28.00	36.06	33.65	.....
October	33.03	33.32	25.26	32.71	32.70	24.26
December	31.85	33.20	24.73	31.60	32.50	23.86
January	31.25	33.00	24.67	31.04	32.46	23.71

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to June 25.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,653,656	5,509,746
Port stocks	937,620	1,328,371
Interior receipts	6,984,633	6,367,179
Interior stocks	988,406	1,062,591
Into sight	11,697,405	10,883,142
Northern spinners' takings	2,781,350	2,049,790
Southern consumption	3,433,000	3,197,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,538,523	3,449,740

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending June 25 amounted to 36,460 bales, against 39,161 bales the previous week and 111,183 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to June 25, 1920, amounted to 6,166,000 bales, against 4,841,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19 and 4,001,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to June 25.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,975,000	2,269,000	2,151,000
France	547,000	715,000	594,000
Japan and China	873,000	750,000	547,000
Germany	415,500	.....	.....
Other countries	1,355,500	1,107,000	706,000

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of middling spot cotton for June 26 and the commercial differences in price between middling and other grades of American upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 26 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	450	450	475	403
Strict good middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	350	350	450	328
Good middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	250	250	400	253
Strict middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	125	135
Middling	**40.50**	**41.00**	**41.50**	**40.00**	**40.00**	**39.50**	**38.35**	**39.00**	**38.50**	**39.75**	**39.81**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict low middling	250	300	300	350	350	300	300	300	250	350	305
Low middling	600	900	650	750	800	850	1,000	900	925	950	833
Strict good ordinary [2]	800	1,200	950	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,350	1,230
Good ordinary [2]	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,550	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,625	1,518
Yellow tinged:											
Good middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	450	200	[3] 25	208
Strict middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	550	300	150	350
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	700	450	350	525
Strict low middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	1,000	700	700	765
Low middling [2]	800	1,300	1,000	1,150	900	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,300	1,105
Yellow stained:											
Good middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	650	450	400	475
Strict middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	750	550	575	648
Middling [2]	800	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	900	700	700	835
Blue stained:											
Good middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	650	550	350	595
Strict middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	750	650	625	758
Middling [2]	800	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	900	750	750	920
Sales for week, bales	788	1,158	.....	.....	4,350	2,766	1,063	4,981	2,580	3,826	[4] 21,512

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Estimated Carryover, July 31, 1920.

The carryover of cotton in America on July 31, 1919, as shown by the report of the Bureau of the Census, was 4,286,785 bales. This figure includes 83,192 bales of foreign cotton and 51,286 bales of Sea Island cotton. The preliminary final ginning report of the same bureau showed that production of American cotton for the 1919–20 season was 11,329,755 bales, including 6,907 bales of Sea Island cotton.

The combined figures for the carryover and ginnings of American cotton for 1919–20 would therefore indicate an available supply of American cotton for the current season of 15,482,062 bales, excluding the foreign and Sea Island cotton amounting to 134,478 bales. Deducting from this supply the consumption of American cotton in the United States during the 10 months ended May 31, 1920, amounting to 4,979,789 bales, exclusive of Sea Island cotton and linters, and the 10 months' exports prior to June 1, 1920, amounting to 6,097,571 bales, exclusive of Sea Island cotton and linters, leaves a balance of American cotton on hand in the United States on June 1, 1920, of 4,404,702 bales.

The exports for June and July of last season amounted to 631,985 bales and 528,902 bales, respectively, making a total for the two months of 1,150,887 bales. These figures are unusually large for June and July exports, and the exports this year during the last few weeks have shown a decided reduction.

Probable Carryover 2,854,702 Bales.

Should the American consumption continue at the current rate for the last two months, June and July, of the present season, and should exports for this period be approximately half as large as they were during the corresponding period last year, there would be a probable carryover of about 2,854,702 bales on hand in the United States on July 31, 1920.

This estimate of carryover includes the quantity of cotton that will remain in consuming establishments, in public storage, at compresses, and elsewhere. The quantity of cotton in consuming establishments on July 31, 1919, amounted to approximately 1,300,000 bales and may be equally as large this year. Estimating that the amount of cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, 1920, will be the same as last year, it would leave about 1,550,000 bales in public storage, at compresses, and elsewhere.

As stated in The Market Reporter of April 24, 1920, it might be noted in this connection that in the preliminary report issued by the Bureau of the Census giving the total production for 1919–20, there were included 579,934 bales of "snaps" and "bollies." In estimating the probable carryover no account is taken of linters, pickings, factors' samples, and the like or cottons of foreign growth.

Sea-Island and Foreign Cotton.

The carryover in America on July 31, 1919, of Sea Island cotton amounted to 51,286 bales and of foreign cotton 83,192 bales. The ginnings of Sea Island cotton for 1919–20 amounted to 6,907 bales. The foreign cotton imported by the United States from August 1, 1919, to June 1, 1920, amounted to 651,590 bales. The Sea Island cotton consumed by American mills from August 1, 1919, to June 1, 1920, amounted to 36,319 bales. The foreign cotton consumed by American mills from August 1, 1919, to June 1, 1920, amounted to 328,310 bales. On this basis there was on hand on June 1, 1920, a total quantity of Sea Island and foreign cotton amounting to 428,346 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

Both the New Orleans and Memphis markets report a limited demand for staple cotton during the week. Some of the sales

(Continued on page 16.)

GRAIN AND SEEDS

FORT WORTH REPORTS ARRIVAL OF NEW CROP WHEAT.

First Shipment to Reach Market—Oats Still High—Corn Declines Under Receipts.

Fort Worth was the first market in the Southwest to report the arrival of new-crop wheat, which was received on the 23d. The wheat was Soft Red Winter, of fine quality, with test weight of 60 pounds per bushel and was therefore, probably, No. 1. It sold at $2.80.

Wichita received a sample of Oklahoma Hard Red Winter Wheat from northern Oklahoma on the 18th. This wheat tested 59.4 pounds and contained 69 per cent of dark, hard and vitreous kernels. The Oklahoma new-crop wheat is reported to be of excellent quality, except in the western part of the State. The new crop would soon be moving rapidly if cars were available.

Fairly Good Receipts Reported.

Conditions are the same as were outlined last week. Marketing of the old crop has increased somewhat, and fairly good receipts are reported in most markets. Receipts of both spring and winter wheat, during the week under review, have been in excess of those of a year ago.

Milling demand for wheat has been a little slow, because of the scarcity of cars. The mills would be large buyers if they could get sufficient cars to ship their flour. A fair European demand was reported on some days of the week. Holland was a buyer. On one day 500,000 bushels of winter wheat were reported sold to Holland at $2.95 for shipment from New Orleans.

Chicago bids on wheat to arrive were reduced to a basis of $2.65 for July shipment and $2.60 for September shipment for both Soft Red and Hard Red Winter.

Reports on the growing spring wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas are very favorable. Those States will probably produce a large crop, unless hot weather about the middle of July should blight the grain.

Baltimore Trades in Futures.

It has not yet been definitely decided that future trading in wheat will be resumed in July, but the Chicago grain trade believes that the matter is practically settled. A meeting of the committee of sixteen is scheduled for July 5. It is expected that this committee will at that time recommend to the general committee of forty-seven, that trading be begun on July 15.

Unexpectedly to the grain trade, trading in wheat futures was begun on the Baltimore exchange June 25. Some members of the trade believed that the purpose of the trading was to try out the market to see what the effect would be. The September future in Baltimore traded at $2.85 at the beginning and later declined to $2.83 offered and $2.80 bid. It was reported that about 100,000 bushels altogether was traded in.

Corn Receipts Larger.

Receipts of corn at the large markets have been steadily larger during the week than at any time during the car shortage and would be still heavier if sufficient cars could be obtained. Prices finally yielded to the pressure of increased receipts, though on Monday the 21st, there was a bulge that carried both July and September to new high points. This advance seemed inconsistent in view of the increased receipts. It was accounted for, however, by the technical position of the speculative market. On the decline, later in the previous week, the market had been heavily oversold by speculators and in their efforts to buy back what they had sold they had to bid up the price.

July corn, on the 21st, sold at $1.83⅜ and September at $1.73½. On the same day cash No. 2 yellow, in the Chicago market, sold at $1.91. By Friday, the 25th, July had declined at the low point of that day, 9⅛ cents, September 7½ cents, and cash No. 2 yellow 11½ cents.

(Continued on page 13.)

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending June 26.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum:							
No. 2	....	....	....	241	....	....	241
No. 3	....	....	....	37	....	....	37
Total Amber Durum	....	....	....	278	....	....	278
Durum:							
No. 2	....	....	....	16	....	....	16
No. 3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total Durum	....	....	....	17	....	....	17
Total Durum	....	....	....	295	....	....	295
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	....	24	129	51	....	....	204
No. 3	....	....	109	150	....	32	291
All others	....	....	....	....	....	25	25
Total Hard Red Winter	....	24	238	201	....	57	520
Red Winter:							
No. 2	6	16	....	32	....	....	54
No. 3	....	....	....	72	....	....	72
Total Soft Red Winter	6	16	....	104	....	....	126
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	109	291	131	48	285	864
No. 3	....	....	....	2	....	315	317
All others	....	....	....	....	....	48	48
Total Mixed	....	109	291	133	48	648	1229
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 350
Total, week ending June 26, 1920	*6*	*149*	*529*	*733*	*48*	*705*	[2]*2520*
Total, week ending June 19, 1920	....	262	144	105	663	1429	[3]2984
BARLEY.							
Total, Superior to No. 1 Standard California, week ending June 26, 1920	....	....	....	....	*93*	....	*93*
Total, week ending June 19, 1920	10	13	....	....	....	....	23
OATS.							
No. 3:							
White	....	112	....	....	....	....	112
White Clipped	....	465	....	....	....	....	465
Total, week ending June 26, 1920	....	*577*	....	....	....	....	*577*
Total, week ending June 19, 1920	....	535	....	....	....	....	535
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	....	371	....	....	371
Ungraded	....	753	....	....	....	....	753
Total, week ending June 26, 1920	....	*753*	....	*371*	....	....	*1124*
Total, week ending, June 19, 1920	....	539	....	612	....	....	1151

[1] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Includes 350,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[3] Includes 381,000 bushels shipped from Portland, Oreg.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, June 25.

[Cents per bushel.]

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	306	300	295	295	290	292
No. 2	295	293	286	290	287	283
No. 3	286	286	278	278	278	268
No. 4	280	276	271	267	270	258
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	293	290	290	.....	290	273
No. 2	292	290	.....	.....	277	266
No. 3	281	278	270	.....	.....	263
No. 4	262	270	.....	261	263	252
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
No. 2	287	283	280	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	282	281	280	275½	275	277
Hard Winter:						
No. 1	281	278	276	272½	272	.....
No. 2	280	277	274	272	272½	272
No. 3	278	273	272	270	270	270½
No. 4	275	272	270	266	265	267
Red Winter:						
No. 2	280	277½	278	273	271	273½
No. 3	277	274½	.....	267	269	270
St. Louis.						
Red Winter:						
No. 1	....	284½	284	.....	.....	280
No. 2	287	284	282	282	278	279
No. 3	281	280	280	278	275	275½
CORN.						
Chicago.						
White..... No. 1	196	196	191	.....	187	184
No. 2	195¼	295	191	189	186	182½
Yellow..... No. 1	190	191	187	185	182½	179½
No. 2	190	190½	186	185	182	179
No. 3	189	190	185½	184	180½	.....
Mixed..... No. 1	189	190	185½	183	181	179
No. 2	189	189½	184½	183	180	178½
No. 3	188	189	184	.....	179½	178
Kansas City.						
White..... No. 3	.....	196	.....	.....	191	182
Yellow..... No. 2	.....	187	185	185	182½	181
No. 3	.....	185	182	180	.....	.....
No. 4	177	181	180	.....	.....	.....
Mixed..... No. 2	181	183	181½	180	174	171
No. 3	177	179	178	174	172	169
No. 4	175	175	172	168	166	.....
St. Louis.						
White..... No. 1	200	201	198½	198	195½	190
No. 2	200	200	199	197¼	195	190
No. 3	198	198½	196	195	191	183
Yellow..... No. 1	192	198	.....	190½	.....	182
No. 2	191	192	189	188	184	181
No. 3	189	191	188	185½	181	179
Minneapolis.						
Yellow..... No. 1	.....	180	180	177	.....	.....
No. 2	180	180	175	174½	174	173
No. 3	177½	.....	.....	176	.....	170
OATS.						
Chicago.						
White..... No. 1	120	120	117½	.....	117	117
No. 2	119½	120	117	117½	116½	116
No. 3	115	116	113	113½	113½	113½
No. 4	113½	115	112	112	112	110½
Kansas City.						
White..... No. 2	116	.....	115	.....	.....	114
No. 3	116	116	114	114	114	.....
St. Louis.						
White..... No. 2	.....	122	122½	120½	.....	120
No. 3	119½	121	120½	120	120	119
No. 4	118	117	.....	117	116½	115
Minneapolis.						
White..... No. 3	108½	110	109½	109	112	112
No. 4	106½	108	107	105½	110	109
RYE.						
Chicago.						
No. 2	.....	.....	222	223	222	220½
Minneapolis.						
Western..... No. 2	216	215	210	212½	216	213½

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.

Chicago.							
Corn.....	July	181	182½	179	180⅞	176⅞	174⅞
	Sept.	171⅜	172	169½	170⅞	167⅜	167⅜
Oats.....	July	104⅜	105⅛	103⅜	104	103⅛	103
	Sept.	86⅞	87⅛	85⅞	85⅞	84⅜	84⅜
Kansas City.							
Corn.....	July	175	176½	173⅝	174⅝	170⅞	167½
	Sept.	169½	170½	167⅝	169⅝	166½	165½
Oats.....	July	105½	105⅞	104	105	104½	103⅞
	Sept.	86½	86⅝	84½	85½	83½	83½

HAY AND FEED

LIGHT DEMAND CAUSES DECLINE IN HAY MARKET.

Average Price at Important Markets Off About a Dollar per Ton—Receipts Less.

Reports from the various markets for the week ending June 26 indicate generally a light demand for all kinds of hay, but especially for alfalfa and prairie. The average price of hay at the important markets has declined about $1 per ton on timothy as well as on alfalfa and prairie, but the timothy price is still $4 above the average market price at the corresponding time last year, while prairie is about $4 lower. The trend of prices, however, is following closely that of 1919, but the decline seems to be about two weeks earlier on prairie and two weeks later on timothy.

Receipts have been slightly below last week, as is shown in the following table:

	June 19.	June 26.
	Cars.	*Cars.*
New York	277	371
Boston	117	180
Philadelphia	158	80
Baltimore	60	58
Atlanta	93	88
Memphis	161	178
Kansas City	939	764
Cincinnati	173	184
Chicago	377	360
Minneapolis	44	43

Timothy.—Strikes and embargoes which again have prevailed in several of the eastern markets have caused light receipts. Prices in these markets have held more firm than in the southern and western markets, where prices declined from $1 to $2 per ton.

Atlanta, Jacksonville, Richmond, and other southern markets report a dull demand which is more than equaled by the continued light receipts. Dealers continue to buy only for their immediate needs, which at this time are small.

No. 1 Grade at Premium.

The light demand from consuming territories is causing lower prices in the central western markets which depend upon this territory for their shipping orders. But little of the hay arriving in the principal markets is No. 1, and this grade is selling at a considerable premium over the lower grades, which in many instances are hard to sell, even at the liberal discounts, and must be carried over from one day to another.

Buffalo reports rather an unusual situation compared to other markets. Receipts are so light that buyers must pay almost any price asked, which causes quotations at that market to be out of line, apparently.

Alfalfa.—The movement of alfalfa has been about normal during the week. About 410 cars were received at Kansas City, mostly of new hay, of which it is stated about one-third graded Standard, one-third No. 2, the rest No. 1 and the grades below No. 2. Receipts at Memphis and Omaha were not large, but were equal to the limited demand.

Some stocks are said to be accumulating at Memphis. Prices declined generally because of the fact that dealers and many meal manufacturers are buying only for their immediate needs, expecting a further decline in prices.

Shippers report but few orders and the feed manufacturers are taking the larger part of the receipts. It is reported from some sections of Arizona that because of the large acreage given to cotton this year but little alfalfa will be shipped out of the State.

The total production of alfalfa in California is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates at 4,113,000 tons, which is considerably less than that of last year. The shortage is the greatest in the northern part of the State and hay that was formerly shipped to southern markets is now being shipped into this territory.

Prairie.—Prairie prices continue to decline because of a poor demand. Receipts are not heavy and practically no new hay is arriving at the markets. The scarcity of cars has curtailed the movement of prairie hay during most of the season, but sufficient hay was offered for sale at all times to keep prices several dollars below the range of last year.

The shortage of bale ties is now said to be becoming a serious factor in the marketing of new hay and the Bureau of Markets is making a special effort to obtain an increased production and an advantageous distribution of this commodity.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JUNE 25.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Buffalo.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Duluth.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	45.00	51.00	46.00	44.00	42.00	44.00	54.00	45.00	39.00	42.00	[2] 35.00	.....	29.00	30.00	.....
Standard timothy	42.00	49.50	45.00	43.00	40.00	.....	53.00	.....	38.00	38.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	48.50	44.00	42.00	.....	42.50	52.00	40.00	37.00	35.00	31.00	.....	28.00	27.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	48.50	44.00	40.00	.....	43.00	50.00	.....	37.00	37.00	[2] 35.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	36.00	44.50	.....	39.00	.....	43.00	.....	.....	35.50	34.00	[2] 33.00	.....	23.00	28.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 38.00	40.00	41.00	33.00	34.00	[3] 28.50	26.50	29.00	.....	32.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 31.00	.....	30.00	30.00	28.00	[3] 21.50	15.00	25.00	.....	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	25.00	16.50	20.50	26.00	25.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	[2] 15.50	18.50	19.00	16.00	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	62.50	61.50	63.00	66.50	63.00	65.00	62.00	.....	55.00	57.00	.....	.....	54.50	53.00	60.00
Soft Winter	63.50	61.50	.....	67.00	64.00	63.00	62.00	53.00	56.00	58.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	62.50	61.50	.....	.....	63.00	63.00	62.00	.....	56.00	57.00	51.00	52.50	.....	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	66.50	65.00	66.00	67.50	65.00	67.00	.....	.....	61.00	63.50	.....	.....	59.50	58.00	77.00
Soft Winter	71.50	65.00	.....	67.50	65.00	73.00	.....	66.50	65.00	64.00	.....	62.50	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	68.50	65.00	.....	.....	65.00	72.00	.....	.....	65.50	63.50	60.00	62.50	.....	.....	.....
Rye middlings	68.50	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.00	.....	74.00	58.50	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	71.50	66.50	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	70.00	71.00	74.00	66.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	79.50	.....	.....	.....	77.00	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	74.50	.....	79.00	.....	73.00	69.00	76.00	66.00	72.00	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	60.50	53.50	56.00	.....	.....	49.00	52.00	52.00	.....	42.50	.....	.....	40.00
Gluten feed	73.50	.....	78.50	78.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.00	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	79.00	.....	74.00	75.00	78.00	.....	.....	.....	70.00	74.00	75.00	69.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	72.00	72.50	70.00	65.50	.....	.....	.....
Beet pulp	70.50	.....	65.00	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New crop.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FEEDS AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	June 26	June 19	May 29
Spring wheat bran:			
Minneapolis	*$50.50*	$50.00	$52.50
Duluth	*50.00*	50.00	52.00
Hard winter wheat bran:			
Kansas City	*48.00*	49.00	52.50
St. Louis	*50.50*	51.50	55.25
Soft winter wheat bran:			
Cincinnati	*54.00*	55.00	58.00
Baltimore	*63.00*	65.00	65.00
Richmond	*61.00*	61.00	63.00
Spring wheat middlings:			
Minneapolis	*55.50*	54.50	57.00
Duluth	*55.00*	55.00	57.00
Hard winter wheat middlings			
Kansas City	*57.00*	56.00	60.00
St. Louis	*60.00*	61.00	61.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:			
Cincinnati	*62.00*	62.00	63.00
Baltimore	*64.00*	65.00	65.00
Richmond	*64.00*	65.50	67.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):			
Memphis	*62.50*	63.50	64.50
Atlanta	*64.00*	65.00	65.00
Linseed meal:			
Minneapolis	*62.50*	62.50	64.00
Milwaukee	*65.50*	66.00	68.75
Alfalfa meal:			
Memphis	*45.00*	45.00	48.00
Kansas City	[1] *42.00*	41.00	47.50
St. Louis	*46.00*	47.00	49.75
Gluten feed:			
Chicago	*68.75*	73.75	73.75
Buffalo	*71.94*	77.19	77.19
Hominy feed:			
New York	*75.00*	74.00	72.50
Milwaukee	*71.00*	71.00	69.50
Kansas City	*68 00*	67.00	65.00

[1] New crop meal.

Wheat mill feeds.—The wheat mill-feed situation does not show any material change from last week. Winter wheat feeds are in better supply. Hard winter wheat bran and hard winter wheat middlings (gray shorts) are quoted in Kansas City at $48 and $57 per ton, respectively, and are in better supply.

Dullness is reported in all markets which is usual this time of the year, with the demand confined to pressing needs only. In a few of the middle western markets an accumulation of supplies is noted resulting in a reduction of $2 per ton for spot stuff. Future shipment prices maintained a firm tone. The decline in the price of hogs and smaller feeding of middlings is given as the cause of the reduction in premium of middlings over bran which is now on an average

FEED MARKETS DULL WITH PRICES FALLING OFF.

Gluten Feed Reduced $5 per Ton—Stocks in Genera Reported Ample.

Excellent pasturage conditions prevailing in nearly all sections caused a decided falling off in the demand from the country trade during the week ending June 26. Purchases are of a hand to mouth nature. Stocks in general are reported as ample to meet requirements. Northwestern mills are running heavier than last week. Receipts of wheat are larger and may be obtained at lower cost.

about $7 per ton less than it was a year ago. Season shipment bran is offered at around $50 per ton, Boston basis rate of freight. July feeds are offered $3 per ton under prompt shipment with September shipment selling about $1 less than July.

Gluten feed.—A reduction in price of $5 per ton was announced during the week by one of the largest manufacturers. Difficulty is expected in making shipment this winter and mills are anxious to have retailers put in stocks at this time. The demand is light, but some buying is reported by feeders who want to be prepared for periods of short pasture. Offerings are liberal.

Peanut meal.—A price reduction in peanuts of nearly 35 per cent within the last two weeks brought out quite a few offerings of peanut meal. While stocks are not large, several hundred tons of 30 per cent meal are available in Alabama, being quoted at around $66 f. o. b. station. Small supplies of 43 per cent meal are offered at $66.50 f. o. b. Texas common points. The demand is light.

Alfalfa meal.—Not much activity is expected in alfalfa meal until the market on new crop alfalfa has been more firmly established. Chicago brokers are quoting prompt shipment No. 1 meal at $46, which is fully $4 per ton lower than last week. Mixed car dealers in that market reduced their price $2. Meal for July, August, and September shipment is selling at $42 f. o. b. Chicago. The same price is asked for spot stuff in Kansas City. In the Northeastern States the demand is reported as good with stocks low because of slow movement. Prices quoted in that section are from $4 to $5 higher than those quoted in the Middle West exclusive of freight charges. St. Louis quotes new crop No. 1 meal, July shipment, at $43.50.

Cottonseed meal.—The price is unchanged from last week. Supplies in markets are reported as fair and demand as light. Advices are that mixed feed mills were principal buyers and that New England dealers contracted for new crop 36 per cent meal October, November, and December shipment at $73 delivered Boston rate of freight. Chicago reports business as quiet with 36 per cent meal quoted at $69 with $5 to $6 extra for 43 per cent meal. Price quotations in southeastern markets are $1 per ton lower.

Linseed meal.—The demand for linseed meal was light and the car situation bad in northwestern markets. Little shipping was accomplished and stocks are said to be accumulating. Price remained firm but the opinion is freely expressed that the lack of demand will shortly have a depressing effect on prices, as some crushers are running full capacity and must have an outlet for their meal. The majority of the mills have only limited storage space. This feed sold last April at $57 f. o. b. Buffalo for future delivery and it is reported that July shipments contracted for by brokers will be filled as soon as the car situation permits. Old process oil meal is offered for immediate shipment at $59 f. o. b., Superior, Wis.

Beet pulp.—Imported beet pulp is offered at $54 f. o. b. New York. In Jacksonville, Fla., $65 is asked for August delivery but ton lots are selling at $77 which price prevails also in a few other southeastern markets. There are at present thousands of tons awaiting shipment in Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia. Because of bad transportation facilities these lots are cleaned up slowly. Several large consignments of this feed are to be made or are on their way from Europe and are expected to arrive during July and August. The Buffalo market reports heavy offerings. The demand is good.

Hominy feed.—Considering the decline in the price of corn the price of this commodity is holding up well. One of the largest concerns handling this feed quotes $75 per ton in second-hand jutes delivered New York basis rate of freight. Baltimore and Richmond quote $74 per ton sacked and in Kansas City and other western markets the price fluctuates around $68. The demand is normal and the movement light.

DEMAND FOR BEET PULP EXCEEDS DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

Finds Favor With Stockmen—Importations from Europe Continue.

The excellent inquiry for dried beet pulp has rapidly exhausted the domestic supply this year. Bids from stockmen and jobbers for larger quantities than were formerly contracted for were received by the larger manufacturers who had difficulty in taking care of their regular trade.

While the average price received for domestic beet pulp was $51 per ton f. o. b., the factory, brokers, and jobbers during the period of feed scarcity were offering as high as $60 per ton. Jobbers were quoting to the trade at that time at $66 per ton. The small feeder was, however, unable to purchase his requirements at the latter figure because it represented carload price, sight-draft basis. Less than carload lots were sold in certain sections at prices as high as $75 to $80 per ton. For instance, the price at Jacksonville, Fla., this week for ton lots is $77.

Crop Contracted For.

The domestic supply of beet pulp depends largely on contracts placed by the factories with the farmers to grow sugar beets. A certain acreage is contracted for and the production of beet pulp will be either large or small depending on the tonnage of sugar beets produced on such acreages. Droughts, excessive rains, and insect pests materially affect the production and the resulting supplies of beet pulp.

Formerly most of the beet pulp was sold in a wet state, but largely due to the high prices paid for concentrates, factories were equipped with facilities to preserve the pulp and ship it dry to various sections.

Beet pulp was received by stockmen with such favor that the supply has not been equal to the demand and it is no unusual occurrence at present for this feed to be quoted at prices relatively higher than those asked for feeds which it was intended to substitute. In the Southeast for instance 36 per cent protein cottonseed meal is quoted freely at $68 per ton in ton lots, while $10 per ton more is asked for beet pulp.

It is interesting to note that dairying interests in Europe have been for years large purchasers of the cottonseed cake and meal, both because of its excellence as a feeding stuff and its fertilizing constituents, while thousands of tons of beet pulp are being at present imported from Europe. The demand in the South, particularly in the Southeast, for beet pulp is growing and has during the past season been greater than ever despite the fact that stocks of cottonseed meal are comparatively large.

Contrary to the general belief there is at present no scarcity of beet pulp in the Northeast. Thousands of tons which are reported as being held in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore have not been moved on account of inadequate transportation conditions, lack of care, and labor difficulties.

Reports reaching the Bureau of Markets indicate that additional supplies from Europe have been contracted for and are in transit. About $55 per ton c. i. f. New York is asked for July and August delivery while $54 per ton is quoted f. o. b. New York now on docks. C. i. f. offerings should not be confused with f. o. b. offerings, as there is at the present time a vast difference between the two. The f. o. b. offering makes it incumbent upon the shipper to see that the shipment is loaded on cars within contract time while the c. i. f. offer places the responsibility on the buyer.

The usual differentials between rate basing points do not apply on the imported beet pulp, and therefore rates from point of shipment to destination should be ascertained before it can be determined where requirements can be purchased to best advantage.

Can Not Estimate Future Imports.

It is impossible to estimate how much beet pulp will be imported between now and October 15, the date upon which domestic supplies will probably be available. The volume of business will depend to a large extent on European holdings and the demand for this commodity in this country for the next few months. The foreign exchange situation is naturally an important factor. A few importations are due at southern ports in July.

NEW CROP WHEAT ARRIVES.

(Continued from page 11.)

A peculiar incident of the market in the last week was the buying and selling of the July future as a result of transactions in Argentine corn that will be imported. It is estimated that 3,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn has been bought for shipment to this country since the beginning of the present crop movement in Argentina. The transactions in the futures market referred to were in the nature of hedging sales and taking the hedges off as the cash corn was sold.

September Oats Make Record.

September oats made a new record in the week under review, namely, 87⅝ cents on the 21st. The July future did not sell within 2 cents of its high record, which was $1.08 on the 4th. Neither did cash oats reach their high point, which was $1.29 on the 5th. On the 21st, when the September was at its record height, cash No. 2 White sold at $1.21, or 8 cents below its record of the 5th. Oats, like corn, broke later in the week, scoring a sharp decline on Friday.

New Oklahoma oats are being bought by industries in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for July shipment at equal to 99 cents track Chicago. A sale of 20,000 bushels of cash oats was made at Peoria on the 24th at $1.04 track there, for 30-day shipment.

A cargo of Argentine oats was recently bought to arrive in New York about July 10. The price paid is reported to have been on a basis of 99 cents a bushel, delivered in New York in bags. The bags are said to be worth 6 cents each.

The phenomenal high prices for oats will attract a large movement to the market just as soon as oats are available after harvest, provided cars can be obtained. The present price basis, therefore, seems to depend on whether there will be sufficient cars to move a large volume. The present price basis will probably not continue long with a free movement from the country.

FOREIGN MARKETS

INDIA IS MARKET FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS.

Condensed Milk, Canned Goods, and Garden Seeds Among Articles Desired.

A profitable market for certain American agricultural products may be developed in India, according to the opinion of the American consul at Karachi. Indian importers are eager to buy garden seeds, condensed milk, and various other commodities.

India has need of American farm products, especially canned goods. The consumption of the population is enormous and with proper energy devoted to building up a trade there seems to be no reason why American goods should not find a ready sale throughout India.

"There is really but one reason why the United States does not occupy a much more prominent position than it now does in the import figures of this country," says the consular report. "That reason is simply this: The United States is not to-day making a consistent and consolidated effort to offer to India's importers and merchants the merchandise they want and are well able to pay for."

With a reduction in our European trade in condensed milk, for example, efforts should be made to develop a permanent market for this product in India.

Japan Prohibits Camphor Exports.

The Japanese Government has placed an embargo on the exportation of crude camphor for refining in foreign countries in order to aid the domestic refiners, according to a cablegram from the American Consul at Taipeh. Refined camphor will be supplied foreign refiners at a discount. That this will affect American imports materially is shown in the following tables:

Imports of Camphor from Japan.

Years ending June 30.	Crude, natural.		Refined and synthetic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
1913	3,274,850	$914,064	463,027	$152,676
1914	3,415,653	910,499	508,966	162,747
1915	3,695,856	992,306	1,109,915	386,956
1916	4,377,210	1,180,717	1,705,743	551,656
1917	6,687,788	2,038,392	3,528,893	1,567,977
1918	3,235,058	1,241,830	1,102,637	776,476
1919	2,134,655	1,103,976	1,311,107	1,739,399
1920 (July–April)	1,104,713	743,339	1,346,660	2,942,933

Total Imports of Camphor into the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Crude, natural.		Refined and synthetic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
1916	4,574,430	$1,236,172	1,866,154	$619,320
1917	6,884,950	2,101,239	4,263,815	1,972,351
1918	3,638,384	1,451,050	1,189,932	819,431
1919	2,622,792	1,389,768	1,500,357	3,072,082
1920 (July–April)	3,221,468	4,552,305	1,453,078	3,166,538

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR MAY.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powdered milk.
EUROPE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria		114,860			1,168	153	
Belgium					221,780	33,220	35
France			26		1,626	2,204,626	12,276
Germany	505	200	67		2,151,237	2,741,079	9,209
Gibraltar					322,719	47,601	
Greece	2,000	550	400		23,746	10,688	
Italy	24		71		253,854		31,675
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Island					97,000	86,000	
Norway			43,230				
Poland and Danzig			100		817,586	1,263,264	
Sweden		167,022	205,074		42	14,400	
Turkey	450	5,000			194,968	24,000	
United Kingdom			2,755,965	25,500	18,623,321	126,250	77,940
NORTH AMERICA.							
Bermuda	2,253	7,570	179	5,790	2,854	31,740	100
Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador	195,636	526,681	383,590	676,765	440,323	96,807	2,859
Costa Rica	6,349	3,080	4,219		61,944	8,210	26
Panama	27,368	36,940	27,169	40,710	144,321	391,486	1,050
Mexico	109,018	1,079	79,934	117,751	577,665	548,049	3,903
Cuba	123,992		601,731	1,249,560	5,004,524	2,831,366	7,955
Dominican Republic	24,349	2,650	62,770	200	171,385	11,515	346
Other West Indies	173,310	94,975	91,311	105	383,951	67,539	546
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Argentina			310		35,980		
Brazil			580	5	402,171	48	
Colombia	3,189	80	4,363		60,444	9,761	4,400
British Guiana	80,660	4,360	283		42,327	1,680	
French Guiana	5,300		300				
Peru	45,238		5,323		79,411	876,860	215
ASIA.							
China, including leased territory	13,581		13,250		863,002	21,930	72
Chosen			288		65,568		
British India	1,078		46,732		291,631	91,820	
Straits Settlements			226		59,020	549,600	
Dutch East Indies			1,270		34,008	139,464	
French East Indies					390,000		
Hongkong	1,214		14,569		505,277	93,545	
Japan	2,944		4,490		369,012	52,523	18
Philippine Islands	31,130		17,980		1,346,700	640,402	240
AFRICA.							
British South Africa			3,006		169,792	48	400
Canary Islands					55,700		
Egypt		180	8,561		45	107,548	
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	36,964	14,340	31,581	1,620	216,739	170,550	7,442
Total: *May, 1920*	*886,552*	*979,567*	*4,408,948*	*2,118,006*	*32,482,841*	*13,293,772*	*160,707*
Total: *May, 1919*	*759,803*	*3,691,357*	*1,732,286*	*3,635,512*	*16,587,474*	(1)	(1)

[1] Export figures for condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk for May, 1919, are included in one item under condensed milk, as they were not obtainable separately before Jan. 1, 1920.

Germany Stimulates Production by New Price-Fixing Plan.

The German Government, in order to stimulate production, has already fixed minimum prices on various agricultural crops for 1920, so as to assure the farmer that his produce will not be sold below the actual cost of production, according to a report from the American Commission in Berlin.

Last year prices were fixed only shortly before the harvest, and until then the producer did not know whether he would break even. The result was a more or less indifferent attitude on the part of the farmer. Under the present plan the minimum prices, which are based on the cost of production, will be increased should farming costs rise.

Danish Butter Taken by British.

British official statistics for the first four months of 1920 show that Denmark is now supplying Great Britain with large quantities of butter, the imports having been 23,760,912 pounds as against the almost negligible amount of 112 pounds during the same period of 1919. Imports from the United States fell from 18,464,432 pounds to 5,688,928 pounds. Argentina also showed a decrease from 18,471,152 to 37,001 pounds. Australian shipments fell slightly, from 15,511,552 to 11,526,256 pounds, while imports from New Zealand increased from 18,165,728 to 18,682,720 pounds. Canada doubled her trade, from 1,044,960 to 2,631,328 pounds.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR MAY.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium		45,771		
Denmark	247,180	17,804		
France		264,050		44,092
Italy		95,367		
Netherlands	55,000	93,755	95,040	
Norway		2,866		
Switzerland		422,474		
United Kingdom		60,040	358	519,448
Canada	390,715	4,198	606,405	
Mexico		9,502	1,000	
Argentina	1,017,394	1,275,547		4,374,132
Miscellaneous	230	16,180	8	144,495
Total *May, 1920*	*1,710,519*	*2,307,554*	*702,811*	*5,082,167*
Total May, 1919	893,245	1,058,462	2,755,962	3,798,701
5 months, 1920	11,357,127	6,206,411	7,653,849	12,413,766
5 months, 1919	2,783,170	1,366,679	7,586,019	4,129,391

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR MAY.

Imported from—	Dozen.		Dozen.
Canada	8,987	*May, 1920*	*87,446*
China	51,300	May, 1919	280,148
Hongkong	27,134	5 months, 1920	835,121
Japan	25	5 months, 1919	738,719

Heavy increased imports of cheese from the United States and New Zealand are noted, the former from 351,680 pounds during the January–April period of 1919 to 3,842,384 pounds during the first four months of 1920; New Zealand from 21,604,464 to 51,609,152 pounds.

RUSSIA'S FLAX SUPPLY SMALL.

Only 65 Per Cent of 1914 Crop Grown in 1918—Production Poor in 1919.

"An article in a March issue of the Journal of the Commissariat of Trade and Commerce (an official publication of the Soviet Government) deals with the production of flax in Russia. It discusses the question of the ability of Russia to export flax at the present day. Though no conclusions are drawn, the statements made lead the reader to suppose that the quantity of flax available, if any, must be very small," says the London Times Trade Supplement, May 8, 1920.

"Before the war, it is stated, Russia produced 80 per cent of the world's flax crop, viz, about 26,000,000 poods (939,000,000 lbs.). During the war the amount of flax grown decreased considerably. By 1918 the amoun grown in Russia was only 65 per cent of the 1914 crop.

Amount Further Decreased.

"In 1919 the amount of flax cultivated was further decreased for the following reasons—(a) Owing to the shortage of fats flax seeds were used to produce oil for cooking; (b) the excise duty on flax (50 roubles a pood) made it more profitable to grow other crops; (c) the 1919 crop was very poor.

"Further, owing to the shortage of raw cotton in Russia flax has been used to a certain extent as a substitute for cotton in the cotton mills, but in general the supply of raw materials for the textile industry has broken down owing to the difficulty to transport. To make up for this the peasants, who find they can buy no linen in the towns, have begun to spin the flax for themselves."

Crisis in Paraguayan Cattle Industry.

The cattle industry of Paraguay is passing through a serious crisis as a result of the suspension of operations by the three American meat-packing plants. The demand for cattle is now limited to the slaughterhouses in about five cities, amounting to only 300 head of cattle per day. Prices are now only 35 per cent of what they were one year ago.

The ranch owners feel that the only way to relieve the situation is to export their cattle to Argentina. A bill was therefore presented to Congress asking that all steers exported be exempted from the 50-peso export duty and that the export duty on cows be reduced from $10 Argentine gold to $2.

However, as the Argentine cattle market is also passing through a similar crisis, the prospects for the relief of the situation are not bright.—American Consul, Asuncion.

Farthest South Live Stock Show.

The fourth annual live stock show of the Sociedad Rural de Magallanes (Rural Association of Magallanes) will be held at Punta Arenas, Chile, in November, 1920, in connection with the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan.

Sheep especially attract attention at these exhibitions. At the auction following the third show held last February, a pure-bred Romney-Marsh ram raised in Tierra del Fuego was sold for $535. Three cross-bred rams from the same farm brought $326 each. A purebred ram raised in Chilean Patagonia was sold for $228. These were the top prices.

Imports Into French West Africa.

The Consul at Dakar, Senegal, calls attention of exporters of canned vegetables, prunes, and sardines to the customs regulation which prohibits importation into French West Africa of these commodities, unless they carry the name of the country of origin in the center of both the top and bottom of the original container and the outside cases containing them. The name of the country must be stamped either in relief or depression in Roman letters of a height of at least 4 millimeters (0.157 inch). The violation of the foregoing regulation subjects the goods to confiscation.

While the trade of the United States in these commodities has been very small, the regulation is published in order that such goods as may be shipped may not be confiscated.

CARELESS PACKING FOR EXPORT IS CAUSING COMPLAINTS.

American Trade Suffers Losses Because of Faulty Methods—Consul General Sends in Report on Subject.

Complaints regarding carelessness in packing American goods for export are constantly being made by our consular service, correspondents of trade papers, chambers of commerce, and commercial travelers. These complaints come from all parts of the world, wherever American goods are sent. There is considerable difference in packing goods for short hauls and packing for shipment overseas. However, many American shippers do not seem to realize this fact, and therefore sustain large losses that should be avoided.

The Foreign Markets Service of the Bureau of Markets purposes to pay attention to this subject and will publish such information in the Market Reporter. A recent report of the American consul general at Athens called attention to faulty methods of American shippers as follows:

"In the interest of American export trade, the attention of the American consulate general at Athens, Greece, has been drawn to the faulty packing methods sometimes practiced by American shippers.

Should Guard Against Theft.

"American exporters at times appear to neglect the fact that every possible precaution should be taken to protect goods from pilferage, which unfortunately seems to be excessively common at this time. The master of a certain vessel, in reporting one case to his operators, states that 'The pilferage started in New York and was completed in Piraeus.' Laborers engaged in handling cargoes insist on a general laxity of system, and reply to the slightest complaint with a strike.

"Foodstuffs should be packed in strong cases secured by iron hoops, and, if possible, should be further protected by an inner case of tin.

Cereal Bags Overloaded.

"Bags containing cereals should not carry more than 100 pounds. Such bags are frequently of such poor quality as to be unable to withstand the strain of the ship's fall.

"Marks should be clear, and especially should the name of the port of discharge appear in bold lettering.

"The suggested amelioration in mode of packing will evidently incur an additional expense for the exporter, but, on the other hand, there will be an economy in the protection afforded the consignee, redounding eventually to the interest of all."

DANISH FOREIGN TRADE IMPROVES.

Exports of Dairy Products Rapidly Reaching Pre-war Basis—Imports Increase.

The foreign trade of Denmark is rapidly tending toward normal, according to a report of the American consul at Copenhagen. Both the import and export trade in agricultural commodities are improving.

"The main increases in imports are of fodder stuffs and other agricultural commodities. The import of hides and skins has more than doubled for March compared with February. While the import of groceries is still large, it is less than it was for February.

"Dairy products in March made themselves felt as an important export factor, as they were before the war. These products were exported in February to the value of about 18,000,000 crowns ($3,078,000) [1] but for March this value is about tripled. The export of eggs also rose from about 10,000,000 ($1,710,000) to 17,000,000 crowns ($2,907,000). On the other hand, the export of pork, one of the most important of Denmark's products, is less than for February. Seed and garden products are being exported in steadily increasing amounts.

Must Store Butter.

"Agricultural interests have been unfavorably affected by the strikes and the good showing made in dairy products last month will undoubtedly show a serious falling off for April. The representatives for agriculture, dairy, and similar associations have sent out an order to the dairies that exporters can no longer receive butter for sending out. This means that the oversupply of butter will undoubtedly have to be stored."

German Food Prices Decline Heavily.

Heavy declines are shown in the prices of foodstuffs in Germany, according to a report from the Consul with the American commission at Berlin. Cereals have declined 50 per cent and fats from 30 to 40 per cent. The drop is said to have been caused by heavy imports of foodstuffs. Some merchants have declared their intention first to clear out their stocks and await the general development of prices before they undertake any new purchases. The public is even declining to buy the entire amount of foodstuffs due to them on the food cards—something that has hitherto never happened.

Jugo-Slavian Hides and Skins for Sale.

An exporter of Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia, desires to enter into relations with American importers of hides, goat skins, sheep skins, and lamb skins. He states that he controls the sale of 120,000 skins. If interested ask for report Belgrade 10410.

A Croatian exporter states that he can supply American importers with hides, goat skins, and kid skins in any amount from 100,000 to 200,000 of each kind. If interested ask for report Belgrade 10411.

Croatian Hemp on Market.

A Croatian exporter wishes to find American purchasers for hemp and states that he can furnish from 1,000 to 2,000 tons. If interested ask for report Belgrade 10411.

[1] Conversion made at 17.1 cents, exchange value of the crown on March 13.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

weight 22 to 28 pounds, ranged $250 to $500 carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers at Florida shipping points. Prices advanced strongly in New York and Chicago, and were firm in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Florida Tom Watsons, average weight 22 to 28 pounds, gained $100 to $300 in New York, closing $700 to $1,000 bulk per car, and advanced $250 to $275 in Chicago, to a closing range of $530 to $700. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia ranged $550 to $700. Total shipments were 2,154 cars, compared with 1,918 the week before, and 1,630 shipped during the corresponding week last season, an increase of approximately 200 cars per week.

Other Fruits and Vegetables..

Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps ranged $4.75 to $5 in Minneapolis. Maine No. 1 Ben Davis brought $7 per barrel in Boston.

California apricots were in good demand at auction in Detroit at $3.25, and four-basket crates in Boston ranged $2 to $3.60.

California cherries auctioned at $3 per box in Detroit, and 10-pound flats, in Boston, at $2.90 to $5.05. Royal Anns, in Boston, ranged $2.20 to $4. Large red Maryland sweet cherries brought 15 to 18 cents per pound in Baltimore, wax cherries 12 to 16 cents, and Morellos sold at 7 to 8 cents per pound.

North Carolina dewberries in 32-quart crates, ranged 20 to 28 cents, quart basis, in Boston.

California plums, in four-basket crates, various varieties, brought $2 to $3.50 in Detroit, and Beauty, in Boston, $2.40 to $4.50.

Maryland and Delaware strawberries ranged 10 to 27 cents, quart basis, in Boston, for small size Gandys and Chesapeakes, mostly 20 to 22 cents. Baltimore ranged 20 to 30 cents. Delaware Gandys were in good demand in Pittsburgh, at $7 to $8 per 32-quart crate. New Jersey, various varieties, closed 28 to 30 cents in New York City. New York, various varieties, in 32-quart crates, ranged 25 to 35 cents, quart basis, in New York and Boston. Michigan berries in Chicago, ranged $2.25 to $3, per 16-quart case, and a few sales of Wisconsin stock were made at $3 to $3.50.

Illinois asparagus, per box of 20 bunches, ranged $3.50 to $4.50 in Chicago for thick stock, and $2.50 to $3.50 for thin.

Maryland beets sold at 5 to 7 cents per bunch in Baltimore.

North Carolina cucumbers sold early in New York at $4.50 to $5 for best stock. South Carolina fancy stock, in bushel hampers, started the week at $3 to $4 in Boston and New York, but declined in Boston, reaching $2.50 to $3. Baltimore ranged $3.50 to $3.75, and Pittsburgh, $2.50 to $3.25.

Florida eggplant was steady in Boston at $2.50 to $4 per crate, and best stock in Pittsburg, $3.50 to $4.

Florida peppers were steady in Boston and Pittsburgh at $2 to $3 per crate.

Light receipts of old potatoes in St. Louis, sold at $6.50 to $7.50 for Minnesota No. 1 and U. S. grade No. 1 stock per 100 pounds, sacked.

North Carolina green string beans ranged $3.50 to $4 per bushel hamper in Pittsburgh, and wax $3 to $3.50. Tennessee wax stock ranged $2.25 to $2.50 per 12-quart basket in Detroit. Green beans from the Norfolk section of Virginia, in 5-peck hampers, ranged $2 to $3 in Baltimore. Maryland green string beans ranged $3.50 to $4 per bushel hamper in Boston, and $2.50 to $2.75 in Baltimore.

THE INDEX IS READY.

A complete index to Volume I of The Market Reporter has been prepared and will be sent to those who request it. Volume II begins with this issue.

To those who desire to complete their files, back copies of The Market Reporter will be sent upon request as long as the limited supply holds out. Be sure to give the date of each copy wanted.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

(Continued from page 9.)

Arkansas and Missouri, Louisana was practically the only State furnishing strawberries to the Kansas City market. Texas in 1916 supplied 19 cars, but receipts in later years decreased to practically none.

Domestic and Mexican Tomatoes.

The offerings of Florida tomatoes on the Kansas City market appear to be decreasing each year, while Texas, which ships at the end of the Florida season, is apparently increasing its share. In 1919, receipts from Florida amounted to 36 cars, as compared with 60 in 1918, with 93 in 1917 and with 135 in 1916. From Texas, on the other hand, receipts amounted to 135 cars in 1919, as compared with 71 in 1918, with 107 in 1917 and with 107 cars in 1916.

During 1919 39 cars of tomatoes were received from Mexico, as compared with 12 in 1918, with 13 in 1917 and with none in 1916. Practically all receipts from Mexico in 1919 arrived during April and May, when Florida is sending her tomatoes to Kansas City. This probably accounts for the decrease in receipts from Florida. Sixteen of the 39 cars from Mexico in 1919 arrived in April and 15 in May. During April, 12 cars arrived from Florida and none from Texas. In May 9 came from Florida, and 10 from Texas. Therefore, a heavy Mexican crop may be expected to interfere seriously with Florida and Texas tomatoes in Kansas City.

Monthly Receipts Shown.

The accompanying table shows when the monthly receipts of fruits and vegetables reached the greatest number of cars.

Apple receipts were heaviest in October, when the four-year average receipt was 333 cars, or about 40 per cent of the total. A sudden drop in receipts occurred in November, when an average of only 184 cars was received and unloaded. Then receipts decreased rapidly until June, when an average of only 2 cars was received. Cabbage and onions followed the same general trend, reaching their high points in October and gradually decreasing until July, when home-grown supplies became abundant.

The months to buy peaches most advantageously for preserving appear to be August or September, as car-lot supplies are in greatest volume during those months and prices should be lower. Car-lot receipts of white potatoes reach their highest points in October and November, gradually decreasing in December and January, then increasing in February and March, when the weather opens up in the spring, reaching high points in May and June, when the car-lot movement from the South is in full swing, while home-grown stock is then practically exhausted.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of articles to be published in the MARKET REPORTER relating to receipts and unloads during the past four calendar years of certain fruits and vegetables at a number of large city markets. The first article, relating to Cincinnati, was printed in the June 12 issue. The next article will appear in an early issue.

Five Temporary Field Stations Opened.

Temporary field stations will be opened by the United States Bureau of Markets at Thomasville, Ga., and Hempstead, Tex., about July 6, and at Winnsboro, Tex., about July 12 for the duration of the watermelon-shipping season, at Humboldt, Tenn., about July 6, for the duration of the tomato-shipping season, and at Phoenix, Ariz., about July 1, for the duration of the cantaloupe-shipping season.

These stations will collect and distribute market information relative to f. o. b. prices and market conditions, quality and condition of the stock moving to market and any other necessary facts on marketing watermelons, tomatoes, and cantaloupes in many of the principal consuming and distributing markets of the United States.

Local growers and others interested in marketing Texas and Georgia watermelons may secure such information or assistance as may be available by applying to the branch offices at Hempstead or Winnsboro, Tex., and Thomasville, Ga. Application for information or assistance in marketing Tennessee tomatoes or Arizona cantaloupes should be made to the branch offices of the Bureau of Markets at Humboldt, Tenn., or Phoenix, Ariz.

COTTON PRICES AND MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 10.)

reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low middling to strict low middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	60
Middling to strict middling, off colored and spotted, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	90
Low middling to strict low middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	35
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches full	90
Memphis:	
Middling to strict middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	47
Low middling, blue, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	25
Low middling to strict low middling, gray and blue, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	27
Strict low middling, gray, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	30
Strict low middling, spotted, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	35
Low middling, blue, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for middling cotton based on middling short staple at 39.75 cents per pound at New Orleans and 40 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	650	450
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,525	2,650
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,750	4,950
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,500	6,000

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellarides cotton of the grade of Fully Good were $1.28½ per pound for prompt delivery, and $1.13⅛ per pound for November–December delivery; and $1.08½ per pound for Good Fair for prompt delivery and 98 cents per pound for December–January delivery on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 and No. 3 grades is now quoted at $1.25 per pound at Boston.

Latest advices received from Savannah indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice with average staple is quoted in that city at $1.15 per pound.

Reports from New Bedford indicate that during the week there was practically no demand for any grades except for Middling and above of 1¼ inch staple, but no sales were reported for even this kind of cotton.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1920